

# PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

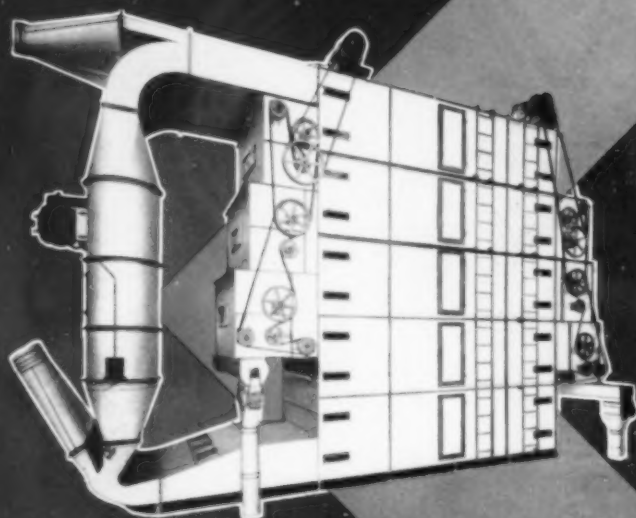
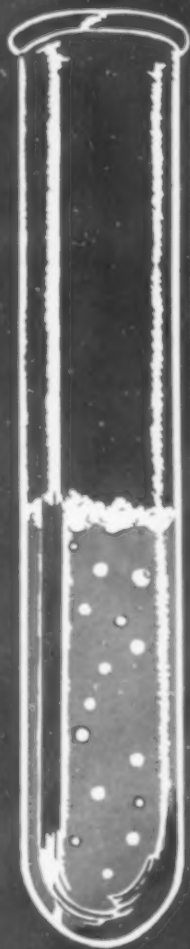
THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

EDITOR DEPT  
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC.  
313 N 1ST ST.  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



# A DREAM COMES TRUE . . .

## THRU RESEARCH



Now it's a reality. The Lummus Super Volume Cotton Conditioner eliminates the need for excessive heat. Wet bales follow dry bales without problems. Cleaning units remove trash whole. Reclaimer sections return clean cotton . . . no ground up trash. Results? Cotton in better ginning condition . . . uniform moisture content . . . the soft feel of quality. Truly, a dream come true.

# LUMMUS

## COTTON GIN COMPANY

COLUMBUS, GA., U.S.A. • DALLAS • FRESNO • MEMPHIS

The family of Super Champs... three different units designed for different ginning or growing conditions. However, each combines the three revolutionary principles that have made Super Champs the yardstick of the industry.

**SPLIT STREAM OPERATION** gives the Super Champs tremendous capacity. On the 7-saw and 9-saw models, close, effective kicker roller settings are maintained on twice as much cotton as with conventional designs.

**GRID BAR EXTRACTION** is the only way to properly remove the sticks, stems, hulls, and green leaf trash present in so much of the crop harvested by today's modern methods.

In the Mitchell Super Champ, cotton that escapes through the grid bars is reclaimed and returned to the cleaning stream ahead of the grid bar mechanism, thus receiving a double cleaning. This is an exclusive patented feature.

**HIGH SPEED SLINGING ACTION.** Trash that clings stubbornly to the lint is whipped loose by centrifugal force and thrown out much more effectively than ever before.

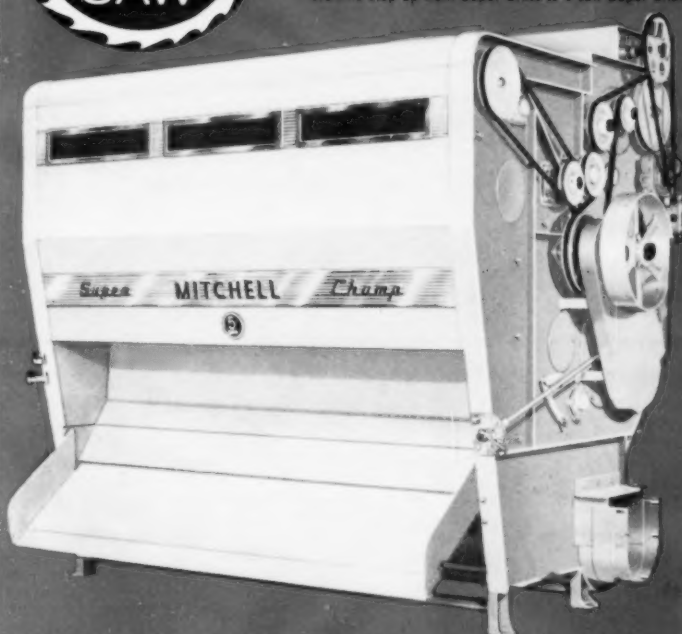
## WHICH CHAMP FOR YOU?



### THE 5-SAW SUPER CHAMP

The 5-saw model is the latest addition to the Super Champ family. It has been designed primarily to replace the famous old Super Unit and fits exactly into the same space. Ginners with Super Units can now bring their outfits up to date without moving the distributor.

On most types of cotton, the 5-saw Super Champ produces results considerably better than those of the Super Unit. Much greater capacity and provision for linkage to automatic gin controls are additional benefits appreciated by gin owners who step up from Super Units to 5-saw Super Champs.



**JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY**

3800 COMMERCE, DALLAS, TEXAS

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MACHINERY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

# THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

## THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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### OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION  
NATIONAL COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION  
ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION  
ARIZONA GINNERS' ASSOCIATION  
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TENNESSEE COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION  
TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

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### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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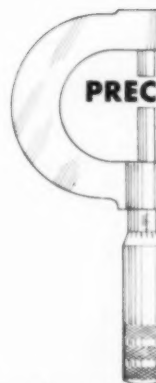
#### OUR COVER STORY:

This statue, dedicated to one of the most fabulous sons of our nation's Western areas causes us to stop and think. Here amidst the hustle and bustle of a teeming city, Will Rogers would surely have some sage reminder of our place in the world if he were actually sitting on his favorite steed on the site of this statue. The scene is located at Fort Worth's Coliseum, across from the recently dedicated Museum of Western Art. Reckon what Will would have to say to Nikita if he had the chance?

Photo by John Jeter  
Dallas, Texas



## Rotor Lift



PRECISION BUILT

Precision engineered, and machined to minute tolerances, for perfect balance and smooth, quiet operation, Rotor Lift is the choice of informed buyers throughout the cotton ginning and oil mill industries.

Wherever free-flowing bulk materials are to be elevated, vertically or on an incline, Rotor Lift offers compelling advantages. Rugged construction with materials of unusual quality, add to its long life of trouble-free service. Its compactness saves valuable plant space.

Versatility of drive and intake arrangement, including single or multiple discharge points, makes it adaptable for the widest variety of installations.

Those who are not yet familiar with Rotor Lift will be well repaid for investigating its many points of superiority.



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DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

**SOUTHWESTERN**  
SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS  
6 S. E. 4TH ST. • P. O. BOX 1217 • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.



# Comets Meet The Challenge of Machine-Picked Cotton



Tri County Gin Company is located in the Rio Grande Valley, near Harlingen, Texas. In this area, machine harvesting has grown spectacularly from 10% to 80% of the total cotton production... within three short years! This has resulted in a much shorter ginning season... a tremendous overload of cotton at one time.

To meet this challenge of the machine pickers, the Tri County Gin called in Continental Gin Company. The result: *this high capacity outfit* featuring four new Comet Gins. Every hour of operation 15 to 16 bales are produced. That's DOUBLE the output of most other four-gin plants.

In a letter to Continental, Mr. Gerald McKenna, President of Tri County Gin Company wrote, "*The performance of this new installation has been nothing less than miraculous. Not only does this installation speed up ginning processes, but we're finding that we're getting much cleaner cotton and a better grade of cotton samples.*"

Continental sold more ginning outfits in 1961 than any other manufacturer. There's probably a new Comet installation in your area. Call your Continental representative soon and arrange a visit. *See for yourself why the revolutionary new Comet has become the pace-setter of the ginning industry.*

AUGUSTA / DALLAS / HARLINGEN / LUBBOCK / MEMPHIS  
PHOENIX / PRATTVILLE / TULARE / BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



**CONTINENTAL  
GIN COMPANY**

a division of Fulton Industries, Inc.

## CALENDAR



• Oct. 30-Nov. 1—American Oil Chemists Society fall meeting, Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Nov. 8-9—Cotton Chemical Finishing Conference, sponsored by National Cotton Council, Washington, D.C. (Name of hotel will be announced later.) For information contact National Cotton Council, 1200-18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

• Dec. 2—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting, Memphis, Hotel Claridge. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

1962

• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 11-13—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Hotel Driscoll, Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, Texas.

• March 4-6—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• March 29-31—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, 26.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• May 20-22—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.

• July 10-11—Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

## laugh it off!



The teacher was examining the homework.

"Tommy," she said, "this looks very much like your father's writing to me."

"Well!" replied Tommy after a pause, "Come to think of it I did use his fountain pen."

A report indicated that in one government department there were 24 supervisors supervising the work of 25 people.

Told this, a bureaucrat was horrified. "Imagine such a situation," he explained. "What supervisor was absent?"

"There are two words, dear," said her mother to miss modern, "that I don't like to hear you use. One is SWELL and the other LOUSY."

"All right what words are they mother?"

A letter was returned to the Post Office, marked on the envelope "He's dead."

Through an oversight the letter was again sent to the same address. It was duly returned with the blunt comment, "He's still dead."

Smart young thing: "I slapped Harry's face last night; then afterwards I was sorry because the blonde hair I found on his shoulder was his wife's."

An Episcopalian minister friend was promoted recently. That night when his young son was being tucked into bed, he asked his mother, "Now that daddy's a canon, does that make me a son-of-a-gun?"

Sign in a department store: "There is no tax on this perfume. The type of man it attracts is not considered a luxury."

Did you know the bathtub was invented in 1850 and did you also know the telephone was invented in 1875? This probably doesn't mean much to you, but just think, if you were living in 1850, you could have sat in the bathtub for 25 years without the darn phone ringing.

Then there was the dog who saw his first parking meter, and sighed, "How do you like that, pay toilets!"

Just heard about a policeman who stopped a man wearing a barrel on a busy street.

"Oh, you must be a poker player," he said. "No," said the man in the barrel, "but I just left five guys who are."

A doctor, who was superintendent of the Sunday School, asked one of the boys this question: "William, what must we do in order to get to heaven?"

"We must die," said Willie.

"Very true," replied the doctor, "but what must we do before we die?"

"We must get sick and send for you."

There's only one trouble with morning—it comes at such an ungodly hour!

"What I can't understand," observes Salty Sam, "is how a jury composed of six young men and six young women can be locked up in a jury room for twelve hours and come out and say 'not guilty'!"

# DOUBLE ASSURANCE

that fire, windstorm, or other disasters  
need not disrupt your seed storage.

**1** ■ A Wonder State seed house  
can be on its way to you  
**within 5 hours!**

**2** ■ Then, it takes  
**only 4 days**  
to erect!

Goes together like a big "Erector" set. No welding!



**\$4,895**

F.O.B. PARAGOULD, ARK.  
(93 TON MODEL)  
PLUS ERECTION

## THE COTTON BELT'S ONLY ENGINEERED, PRECISION-PRODUCED SEED HOUSE!

- **Exclusive rack and pinion action hopper door** actually rolls! Large 42" x 32" free-flow opening. Positive-action door reduces truck overflow.
- **All-steel construction** eliminates fire hazard, reduces insurance rates! Little or no maintenance required.

- **Access door and catwalk** for added safety and convenience!
- **Off-season storage.** Store valuable planting seed without delinting or treating. Ideal for grain storage. Safe from rodents.

**WS**

Place your order today by writing  
or calling collect CEdar 2-7754

**WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO.**  
PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS

Available in single hopper  
models or any multiple. 46.5 ton  
capacity per hopper. Single hopper model costs

**\$3,350**

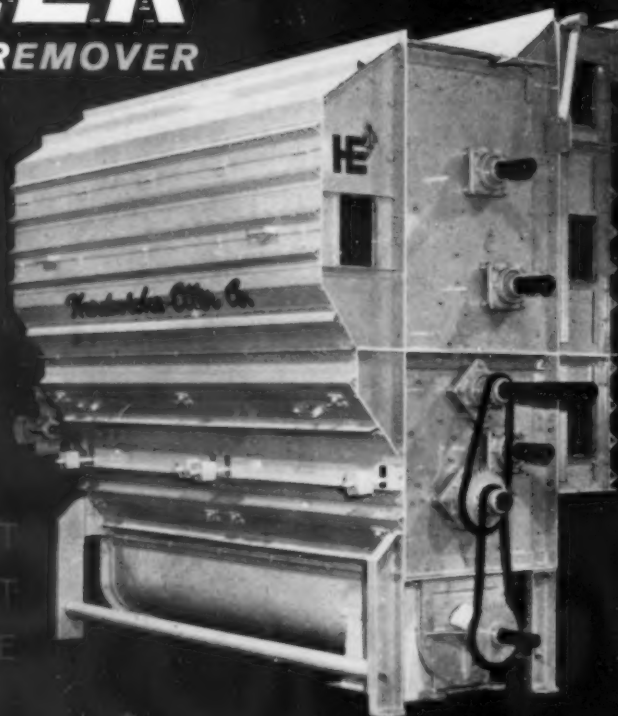
F.O.B. PARAGOULD



New! From Hardwicke-Etter...

# HUSTLER

HULL STICK LEAF REMOVER



EFFICIENT  
COMPACT  
VERSATILE

Here is a new **FIRST** from Hardwicke-Etter... a hull, stick and leaf remover incorporating both proven principles of trash extraction: sling-off and saw cylinder-gridbar. In addition, the **HUSTLER** has H-E's time-proven reclamer section which is designed to prevent lint loss.

The **HUSTLER** is a compact unit that fits anywhere in the gin. It is made in two sizes, 70" and 96", and in two styles, gravity type and pneumatic type.

The basic **HUSTLER** unit is made in two sections: the top is the sling-off section with the green leaf, stick remover and reclamer section at the bottom. Additional green leaf and stick cylinder-grid bar units can be easily and quickly installed between the two basic sections any time additional cleaning is desired.

The **HUSTLER** is everything its name implies... a superb HULL-STICK-LEAF Remover that has a place in every gin where excessive trash and green leaf problems exist.

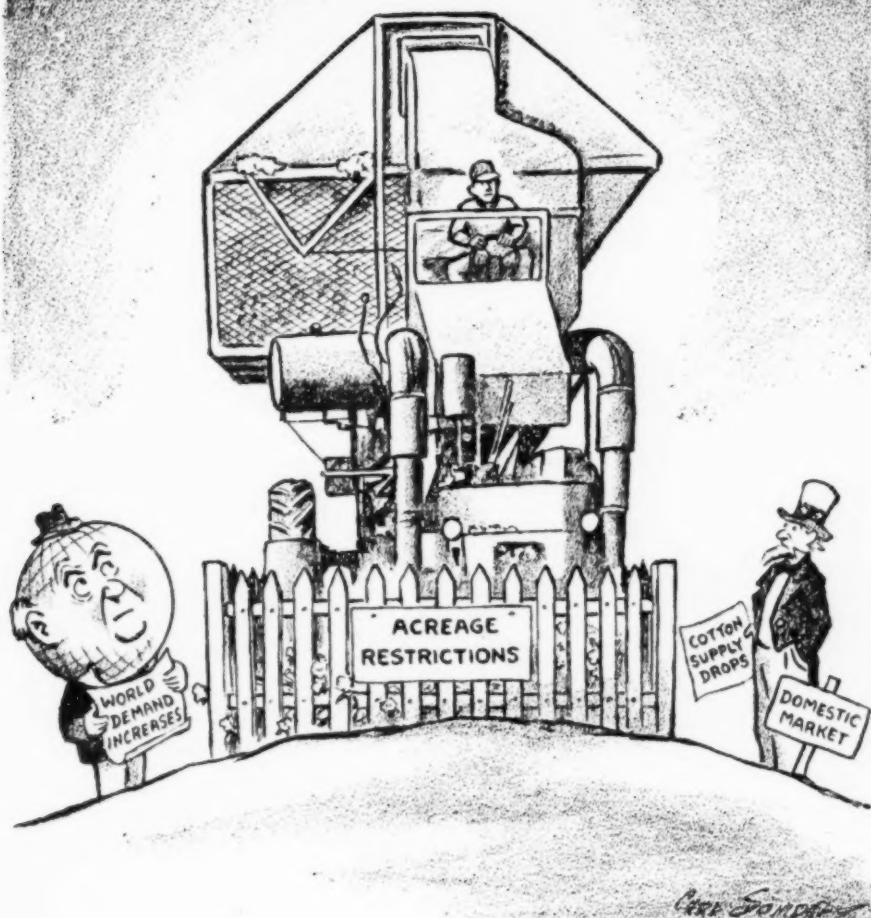


## HARDWICKE-ETTER

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GIN MACHINERY  
HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY • SHERMAN, TEXAS

TULARE, CALIFORNIA • LUBBOCK, TEXAS • MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE • COLUMBUS, GEORGIA





Cartoon courtesy Fresno (Calif.) Bee

*don't  
fence  
it in*

October 15 may well be termed Cotton D-Day (Doomsday) if Secretary Orville Freeman cuts the national cotton allotment below the 18,500,000 acres we had for 1961.

Looking at the present situation, plus all the facts available from estimates of production and carryover, and taking into consideration the world situation, it is hard to see any basis for the rumors over the Belt that the Secretary will slice allotment figures for 1962.

However, politics makes for strange bedfellows, and it isn't hard to remember a few months ago when, despite advice to the contrary, the Administration hiked both the export subsidy and the support prices for this season.

Despite opinions of some representatives in Washington, this nation no longer has any cotton surplus.

The amount of stocks on hand is at the lowest ebb it has been for many years, and according to the September issue of USDA's Agricultural Situation, estimates place carryover for Aug. 1, 1962 even lower—at about 6,700,000 bales. This is 500,000 bales below the August, 1961, carryover.

We have seen the damages incurred when U.S. cotton's position in the world has not been competitive.

If U.S. cotton producers are not allowed to plant adequately this year, it could be a turning point in our nation's position as the world leader in this important commodity.

Searching for thoughts on this subject, The Press mailed questionnaires to producers, ginner and oil

millers across the Belt asking their opinion as to whether or not the allotment should be raised, lowered or left the same; we also asked their opinion of the present export subsidy.

The results were very clear—not a single person thought it would be wise to lower the present allotments. Four to one were in favor of raising the present allotments.

As to the export subsidy, there was a difference of opinion. Answers ranged from "no opinion" to "too high", "all right where it is", "lower it if it wouldn't endanger our world markets."

Going back to the allotment figures, most of those in favor of raising the present figure recommended an additional two million acres.

Reasons for raising the allotment were also in agreement.

Almost everyone cited present world conditions, the economic disaster which came about following the Korean crisis and increasing foreign production.

As the Cold War turns toward a white hot temperature, we in this nation dare not tempt fate. With events going along "as is", cotton disappearance in the U.S. during the 1961-62 marketing year probably will be about three-fourths of a million bales larger than production.

This leads to the Aug. 1, 1962, estimate of a 6,700,000 bale carryover. This will be the smallest carryover since 1953 and less than 50 percent of the record high of 14,500,000 bales in 1956.

Cotton has come a long way in the last six years, let's not jeopardize this magnificent effort!

## For ACCO

### Reckling To Direct Foreign Cotton Selling Agencies

W. J. Reckling, an Anderson, Clayton & Co. vice president, has been named international sales manager for the Company in its Houston office.

Since 1956 he has served in Paris, France, as the firm's general European supervisor.

Reckling will direct all foreign cotton selling agencies for Anderson, Clayton and help develop sales policies and techniques. He also will advise the Company's foreign branches and subsidiaries on matters pertaining to export sales of their growths.

He joined Anderson, Clayton in 1952 as co-manager of the Company's European office in Paris, after a successful career in Europe and the U.S. with other cotton companies.

Reckling was a director of the American Chamber of Commerce of France, a director of the American Club of Paris and a member of the U.S. Ambassadors Businessmen's Committee of Paris.

### Lubbock

#### Experiment Station Opens

The new Lubbock Experiment Station officially opened Sept. 19, with more than 2,000 persons viewing the new facilities. The plant, on a 320 acre site, is valued at \$700,000.

### • C. W. Williams Joins Allied Specialities

C. W. "BILL" WILLIAMS has joined the sales staff of Allied Specialities Co., Dallas, according to Cliff Granberry, owner.

Williams comes to Allied Specialities from Lab Quip Engineering Corp., where he was sales director.



A native of Louisiana, Williams makes his home in Shreveport with his wife, son and daughter. He is a graduate of Centenary College and a veteran of World War II.

Williams has acquired a wealth of experience with cotton gins and related farm equipment which will prove invaluable in his marketing of the specialized products handled by Allied Specialities, says Granberry.

Allied Specialities markets such items as the Samuel Jackson Moisture Control System, special cotton gin motors and other related industry equipment.

## GINNERS APPROVE NEW DUO-WRAP CLOSE WOVEN BAGGING



DUO-WRAP is tough — rugged — durable. This superior, close-woven bagging withstands hard use and rough wear ... has extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales ... gives maximum protection from weather. DUO-WRAP is available in five types, each having specifications of length, width and weight designed to meet individual requirements.

NEW 2-LB. OPEN WEAVE BAGGING ALSO AVAILABLE.

STOCKS MAINTAINED IN TEXAS, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA AND CALIFORNIA

SALES REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT COTTON PRODUCING DISTRICTS



**C. G. Trading Corporation**

122 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.  
MANUFACTURING DIVISION — HOUSTON, TEXAS

### Arkansas-Missouri Group Issues Annual Booklet

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association has issued its 1961-62 "Guidebook," featuring a guide to better ginning and a directory of products and services. The booklet is distributed to ginner's in Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee.

### For Cotton Insurance Plan Altered

Federal crop insurance will offer an improved cotton insurance program to both dry land and irrigated cotton farmers in Texas and New Mexico for the 1962 crop year, according to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

B. J. HANKINS has been named assistant research agronomist at Arkansas Experiment Station in Fayetteville, according to DR. JOHN W. WHITE, vice-president for agriculture. Hankins is a graduate of the University of Arkansas.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

# Plan your mill for

## MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY WITH MINIMUM MANPOWER

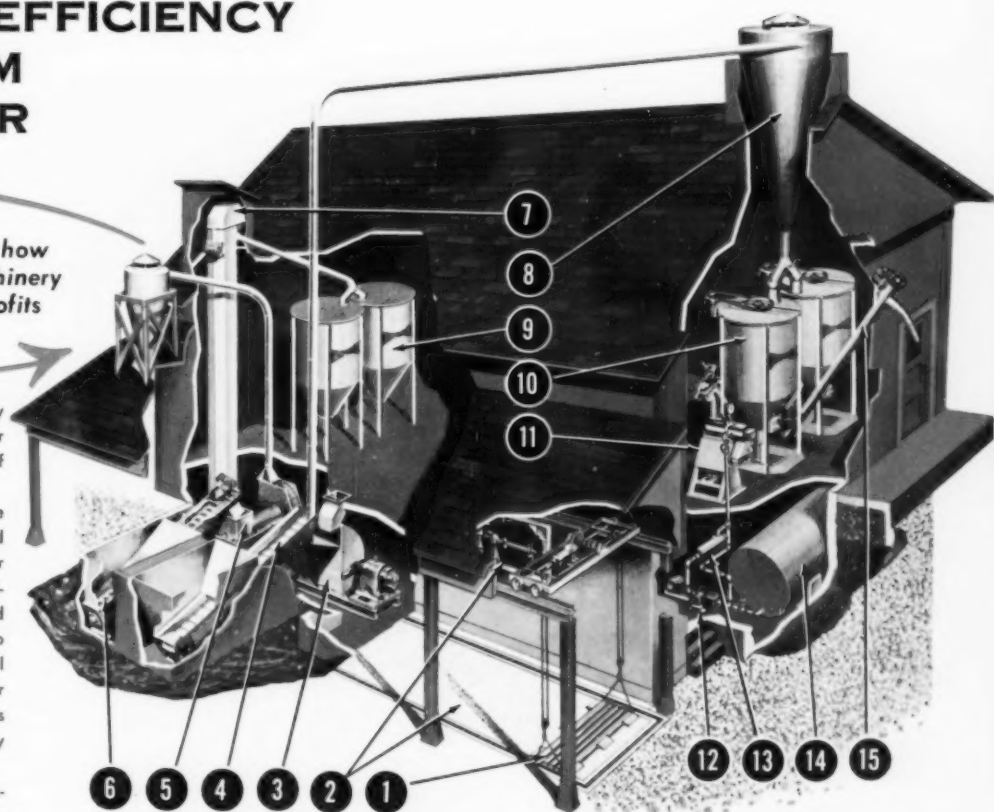
Let **KELLY DUPLEX** show you how a complete planning and machinery service can increase your profits

Today, more than ever before, the only real guarantee of profitable feed mill or elevator operation lies in a combination of good planning and good machinery.

Backed by a full line of dependable machines and by the experience gained from over 75 years in the mill and elevator field, Kelly Duplex engineers are well qualified to offer you a complete planning and machinery service. They will be glad to prepare for you, **FREE OF CHARGE**, a mill layout and a machinery plan based on your particular needs—and to show you how this type of coordination means more money for you all the way along the line.

Whether you're thinking about a complete new mill . . . a new addition . . . or a revamping of your present space—it will pay you to check Kelly Duplex first.

### **KELLY DUPLEX** MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY



#### GOOD MACHINERY MAKES THIS PLAN EVEN BETTER

Here is a list of the machines used in the above mill. They are keyed to the drawing by number.

1. Kelly Duplex Truck Hoist
2. Kelly Duplex Truck Scale with Type Recording Beam
3. Kelly Duplex K-20 Hammermill with direct connected 100 HP motor—automatic drag control
4. Kelly Duplex 20" Double Chain Drag
5. Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller
6. Kelly Duplex 12" Pit Auger with vair-speed control
7. Kelly Duplex All Steel Bucket Elevator
8. Two Kelly Duplex Dust Collectors
9. Two Kelly Duplex #4 Grain Bins
10. Two Kelly Duplex No. 3 Vertical Feed Mixers
11. Kelly Duplex Twin Molasses Mixer
12. Kelly Duplex Molasses Pump
13. Kelly Duplex Molasses Heater
14. Kelly Duplex Molasses Tank
15. Kelly Duplex Screw Elevator with flexible spouting



**THERE'S A  
BETTER WAY  
TO PLAN**

Just fill out the card and mail today for complete information on the Kelly Duplex **FREE** mill planning and layout service. There's absolutely no obligation.

#### THE DUPLEX MILL & MANUFACTURING CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

**Yes,** I'm interested in your free mill planning and layout service—and in the machines checked at the right. Without obligation, please send me complete information.

☐ Information on Free Mill Planning and Layout Service

Name

Title  Phone

Firm

City  State

Mail this Card . . . No Obligation 1 2 3 5 6 7

- ☐ Clean-Flo Elevator
- ☐ Vertical Screw Elevator
- ☐ Portable Screw Elevator
- ☐ Bucket Elevator
- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Hammermill
- ☐ Twin Molasses Mixer
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Pit Auger
- ☐ Corn Sheller
- ☐ Portable Bulk Scale
- ☐ Truck Scale
- ☐ Combined Sheller-Cleaner
- ☐ Gyrating Cleaner
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
- ☐ Electric Bag Cleaner
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Roller Mill
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog



# KELLY DUPLEX

## CONVEYING EQUIPMENT

FOR FAST, EFFICIENT, LOW COST GRAIN HANDLING

### NEW CLEAN-FLO CONVEYOR



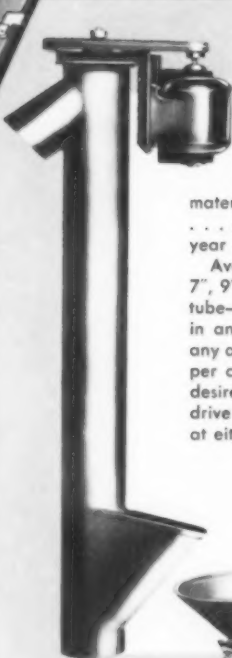
A fully enclosed, self-cleaning machine . . . the Kelly Duplex Clean-Flo Conveyor moves all types of granular, free-flowing materials smoothly and uniformly along either a horizontal or an inclined path. The special trough-shaped, non-metallic flights keep the interior wiped clean at all times.

This machine can be furnished in any length with your choice of 9", 12", 14", 16", 18", 20" or 24" wide trough . . . can have any number of discharges . . . and can be equipped with any type drive arrangement you require.

### VERTICAL SCREW ELEVATOR

Modern and money-saving, the Kelly Duplex Vertical Screw Elevator assures efficient, uniform delivery of grain and free-flowing bulk materials . . . is smooth and noiseless in operation . . . gives you top performance year in and year out.

Available with your choice of 4", 6", 7", 9", 12" or 14" diameter conveying tube—this machine can be furnished in any length for installation at any angle. The spout and hopper can be located at any desired position—and the drive unit can be placed at either end.

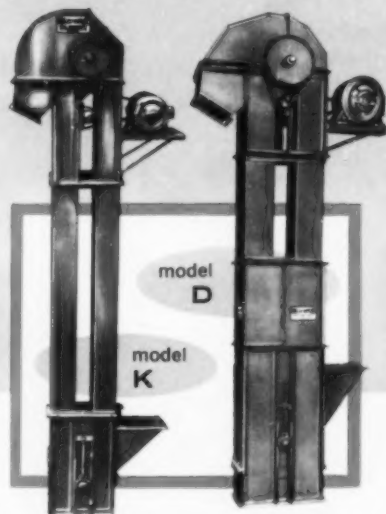


### PORTABLE SCREW ELEVATOR

Easily moved, easily positioned and easily adjusted to any angle you require . . . the Kelly Duplex Portable Screw Elevator is ideal for loading trucks direct from a feed mixer or silo—for any number of other uses.

This machine is available in any length with your choice of 6", 7", 9", 12", 14" or 16" diameter tube. The telescoping frame provides a rigid support for the conveying

tube—and is equipped with casters for easy moving. The round hopper is easy to position—even when used as a pivot point for repositioning the discharge.



### BUCKET ELEVATORS

Both of these machines elevate smoothly and cleanly—deliver peak capacity—and assure positive discharge without backlegging. The Model K uses high speed 6" x 4" buckets—is built to handle 200, 300, 400, 550 or 800 bu. per hour. The Model D uses high speed 9" x 5" buckets—is built to handle 1000, 1500 to 2000, or 3000 bu. per hour.

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### Enforcement of Farm Trailer Law Begins

The new Texas farm trailer law now is being enforced, according to Department of Public Safety officials.

The law became effective May 29. Enforcement, however, has been delayed to allow for an educational program on the provisions, officials say. The law requires farm trailers from 4,000 to 10,000 pounds gross weight to be registered with the county tax assessor. For details, contact your local Department of Public Safety.

### • Two Cotton Tours Set in Missouri

TWO COTTON TOURS are slated in Missouri to show producers what steps are being taken to improve cotton qualities through breeding disease-resistant varieties, according to Joe H. Scott, cotton specialist, Missouri Extension service.

The tours will be held Oct. 3, at the Diehlstadt Field Station, and Oct. 4, at the Dry Bayou Field Station.

The Oct. 3 tour will include plots of high yielding, early maturing varieties with superior fiber qualities which are being bred for resistance to fusarium wilt and root knot nematodes.

The Oct. 4 tour will consist of plots where emphasis is placed on breeding for resistance to Verticillium wilt.

Each tour will begin at 9:30 a.m. and conclude at 11:30 a.m.

## Soybean Exports Maintain Level, Edible Oils Drop

■ Soybean shipments stay just above last season's volume, but edible oils, oilcake and meal exports—dropping sharply in July—fall below last season.

U.S. SOYBEAN EXPORTS, October 1960-July 1961, remained virtually at the record level shipment in the same period last season. However, edible oil shipments (soybean and cottonseed), declining sharply in July, were 256 million pounds below last season's comparable period. Oilcake and meal exports, also dropping sharply in July, fell 154,000 tons below last season's large tonnage.

Soybean exports through July, a record 119 million bushels, were just above last year's level. Roughly 7,700,000 bushels went out in July, the smallest quantity for July since 1957-58. Totals for the 10-month period show a sharp gain in shipments to Canada, a moderate gain to West Germany, and only a slight gain to Japan. The volume sent to the Netherlands was down markedly.

Edible oil exports through July, at 916,700,000 pounds, were one-fifth less than the alltime high of 1959-60, with the export volume for July being 74,200,000 pounds. About 47 percent of the total moved out under Title I of Public Law 480, and the remainder was sold for dollars.

Cottonseed oil exports in July dropped to 11,700,000 pounds, the lowest monthly volume since October. The bulk of the total in July, all dollar sales, went to Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, West Germany, and Iran. Cottonseed oil exports for the first 10 months were down one-fourth from last year's comparable period.

Soybean oil shipments dropped from 84,400,000 pounds in June to 62,500,000 in July. Soybean oil exports from October through July, at 591,500,000 pounds, were one-fifth less than last year. Over 47 percent of the total was sales to Spain, totaling 279,400,000 pounds, of which almost one-half was dollar sales. Sales under P.L. 480 to Poland, Greece, and Pakistan were of notable significance this year. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands dropped sharply from last year.

July exports of oilcakes and meals, totaling nearly 52,000 short tons, consisted mainly of 18,000 tons to Canada and 16,000 to Spain—all soybean meal. Shipments of all cakes and meals during the first 10 months were one-fifth below a year earlier.

### Fashion Show Sparks Cotton Week

COTTON WEEKS, often highlighted by fashion shows, were the main activity during the summer of 11 of the countries cooperating with Cotton Council International. Shown here are a ready-to-wear show and a children's wear show staged by Almacenes Jorba, leading store in Barcelona, Spain. The three shows held during Cotton Week were viewed by over 10,000 persons.



THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1961



Miss Joyce Lynn Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cooper of Memphis, recently became the bride of Frederick Leonard Graflund, also of Memphis. Cooper is president of HumKo Products.

■ **GLENN GENOWAY** has been named South Texas salesman for Ennis Business Forms, Inc., according to **ALBERT HASKOVEC**. Genoway succeeds **JACK CURL** who will be transferred to the Dallas office.

Hart (Texas) Producers Co-op Gin has named the following officers and directors: Dean Sanders, president; Bob Bennett, vice-president; S. R. Hutto, secretary; L. W. Bennight, Percy Hart, Rodney Smith and J. D. Murray, directors. Gin manager is Emmett Foster.

■ **T. FRANK "SWAMP" JACKSON**, 58, former president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and the Memphis Cotton Shippers Association, died recently.

Houston Carson has been named president, Olton (Texas) Co-op Gin. Other officers and directors announced by Manager Loyd Graham, are: W. B. Dickenson, Jr., vice-president; Raymond L. Lewis, secretary; B. C. Cooner, Drexel Lawson, R. G. DeBerry and Cloys Fancher, directors.

■ **M. M. McCORD**, veteran county agricultural agent for Clemson College Extension Service, retired Aug. 31 following more than 40 years of service. He has the largest length of service in one county for the organization in South Carolina.

John Paul Walter, winner of the 1961 Texas Cotton Ginners \$100 award for cotton production, has received the \$2,800 Clayton Fund Scholarship for freshman at Texas Tech. The scholarship is awarded each year to a student actively engaged in cotton production who is majoring in agronomy.

■ **ROBERT L. KLEIN** has been named manager, Chicago division, Durkee Famous Foods, according to **HARVEY L. SLAUGHTER**, vice-president of the Glidden Co. and general manager of the Company's Durkee Foods Group. **W. A. HAGEN**, formerly assistant sales manager of the division, has been named sales manager.

Odis Tew, manager, Grassland Co-op Gin, Post, Texas, has announced the following officers and directors for the coming year: Ted Aten, president; Glenn Norman, vice-president; Thurman Francis, secretary; Amos Gerner, Bishop Mathis, G. W. Grogan and Roger Hensley, directors.

■ **AL HARDESTY**, formerly in charge of production at Ennis Business Forms Waxahachie plant for 10 years, will represent the Company in the West Texas area with headquarters in Lubbock. This territory was formerly served by **ROSCO MORGAN**, who has been transferred to the business forms division.

### Jonestown Gin Installs Automated Ginning

A completely automated gin, first of its kind east of the Mississippi, has been installed by Jonestown (Miss.) Delta Gin. The entire ginning operation can be controlled from an electric panel.

H. M. Haney is president of the Jonestown Gin. Other officers and directors are: Kirk Haynes, vice-president; Malcolm Commer, secretary-treasurer; and J. T. Boyce, James Russell, Alcorn Russell, B. K. Smith and E. P. Peacock, Jr., directors.

### Copra and Coconut Oil Malayan Exports Up

Net exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, January-June, jumped 15 percent over the comparable 1960 period, totaling 16,156 long tons.

Copra imports into Malaya increased 24 percent, while coconut oil imports dropped 15 percent.

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**ALL \* STEEL**



**COTTON WAGON**

**Now Styles**  
For Cotton Pullers  
Mechanical Pickers

**\$445.00**

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Sudan, Texas,

in lots of 5 or more,

Complete  
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Bed, Chassis, Floor, Tires, Tubes ...

"Ready to Roll."



12,000 lb. cap- 20' long x 8' wide x 9' 6" overall hgt.  
other sizes on request

- ★ 6-bale capacity of machine-picked cotton.
- ★ Unique single beam construction.
- ★ 1 x 2—14 gauge fabric wire sides and floor; galvanized for maximum protection.
- ★ Floor heavily braced to prevent possible sagging.
- ★ 12,000 lb. capacity (depending on tires used).
- ★ Side boards easily removed, and 4 wagons can be stacked on one for transporting behind a pick-up.
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- ★ Trails perfectly and easily.
- ★ Painted with best quality paint.
- ★ Field-tested and proven!

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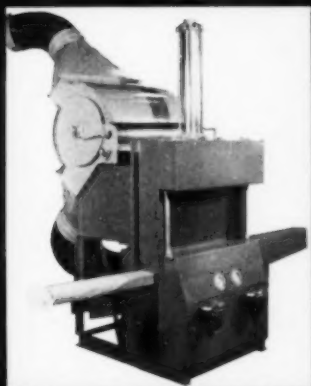
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**NEW!**  
**CONTINENTAL automatic COTTON SAMPLER**  
**SHOWS OFF**  
**THE WHOLE**  
**BALE...**  
**NOT JUST TWO SIDES**



*This is the machine  
that takes the  
guesswork out of  
buying and  
selling cotton.*

No amount of bale cutting or pulling can give as accurate a sample of bale quality. What's more, Continental's Sampler materially improves the appearance of the American Bale ... makes it more acceptable to mills everywhere.

With the Continental Sampler, the bale goes untouched. The sample is taken directly from the lint slide during the ginning operation. Each sample represents at least 7 seg-

ments of the bale, packaged under regular bale density for correct grading.

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**Samples Fully Acceptable Under The Smith-Doxey Act**  
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



**L**INT COTTON PRODUCTION fell off at a rate of 257 pounds per acre per year on non-fertilized plots according to a recent study at New Mexico Extension Service's Artesia station, reports Dr. Rupert Ed Clark, superintendent.

Purpose of the study was to determine how much fertilizer is profitable in cotton production, and how long the fertilizer's effect lasts.

In trials, Clark found the three-year-average yield of lint from the non-fertilized plot fell from 1,054 pounds of lint at a rate of 237 pounds of lint per acre per year.

The best treatment produced an average lint increase of 259 pounds per acre, and the poorest treatment produced an average increase of 88 pounds per acre.

The highest yielding treatment received 192 pounds of nitrogen and 96 pounds

*According to New Mexico Research*

of phosphate sidedressed in three equal portions prior to each irrigation from late May to early July.

The poorest treatment received 70 pounds of nitrogen and 140 pounds of phosphate in one July application.

In addition, the incidence of verticillium wilt increased annually from a negligible amount of 25 percent infection.

Fertilizer costs for the highest yielding plot cost \$29 per acre and produced

lint worth \$77 more dollars during each of the three test years. The poorest treatment cost \$19 per acre and produced cotton lint worth \$22.

In all tests, pelleted ammonium nitrate and pelleted 46 percent superphosphate, mixed in two ratios, were sidedressed four to six inches deep and at the tips of the lowest branches from 10 to 16 inches from the row. The 1517 Acala varieties, planted from April 19 to May 8 were irrigated five or six times. The fields had not been cropped or irrigated prior to 1957. Cotton had been grown for three successive years in each field.

## It Pays to Fertilize

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#### • Plant Breeders Form Council

COMMERCIAL PLANT BREEDERS have formed an organization enabling them to better study mutual problems related to breeding, quality control and merchandising.

Members of the Council of Commercial Plant Breeders are Bobshaw Pedigreed Seed Co., Coker Pedigreed Seed Co., Delta & Pine Land Co. and Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co.

Beginning with this season's production, seed from these companies will be identified by both individual tags and the Council seal.

Seed sold by these companies will be called Originators Primagen Seed. Use of this name, says the Council, will eliminate duplication and confusion and give the farmer a better understanding of the quality and background of the seed he purchases. The Council has pledged itself to intensify high quality control standards which have been developed and to cooperate fully with those interested in quality seed.

#### Calkins Returns To USDA Research at Clemson

Edward W. S. Calkins, formerly fiber technologist with U.S. Rubber Co., has returned to USDA at Clemson, S.C., as cotton marketing specialist. In his new position Calkins will analyze the relative values of such properties as fiber length, length distribution, strength and fineness as they affect manufacturing performance and product quality. Calkins also will investigate the extent to which these quality factors can be considered in pricing cotton.

#### For Fish Meal Import Duty Lowered

Belgium's import duty on fish meal has been lowered from \$40 to \$20 per metric ton.

The move was prompted by protests from meal importers and feed manufacturers. Although Belgium's domestic output is small, the import duty of \$40 per ton was invoked last March to maintain an economical price level for domestic meal producers.





JOHN T. WIGINGTON

### • Two Cotton Advisors Named by SRRL

TWO PROMINENT COTTON industry leaders have been named advisors to USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

The men are John T. Wigington, technical service director, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Clemson, S.C.; and M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research, West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Co.



M. EARL HEARD

Both will serve on the Division's advisory staff for cotton utilization research.

Wigington is a cotton industry veteran. He has held various positions with USDA in cotton fiber and spinning research work at Clemson and College Station and has been with ACMI since 1941.

He is a former secretary of the Fiber Society, an organization which he was instrumental in forming, and also is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Heard began his career as a textile operator at Lanett, Ala. He spent several years as dean of the Philadelphia Textile Institute prior to going with West Point. He holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Textile Science from PTI, which was presented in 1958.

He is active in many textile organizations and has held office in most of them. These include National Association of Manufacturers, Institute of Textile Technology, Alabama Textile Education Foundation, and Georgia Textile Foundation. He also is an advisory member of National Cotton Council.

### Weed Conference Slated

Southern Weed Conference members will hold their fifteenth annual meeting in Chattanooga, Jan. 17-19, 1962, at the Hotel Patten, reports Dr. Walter K. Porter, Jr., president.

The Conference will attract an estimated 300 research and education workers representing colleges, chemical companies, equipment manufacturers, public service organizations and others concerned with control. A tour of brush control work by the Tennessee Valley Authority and Bowater Southern Corp., will be a program highlight.

For information, contact Dr. Porter, superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

■ **GEORGE K. DAHLIN, JR.**, has joined the firm of Roesling, Monroe & Co., Chicago, to engage in trading in crude soybean oil, cornoil, and other vegetable oils handled by the firm, according to **GEORGE K. DAHLIN**, senior partner.

## CARVER COTTON SEED MACHINERY STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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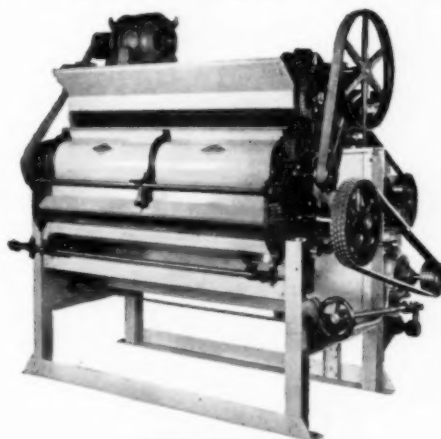
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**PRESENT** at the cottonseed processing subcommittee meeting in New Orleans, Sept. 25-26, included, top photo, back row, left to right: T. J. Barlow, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; Ralph Hutchins, French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio; Leslie M. Reid, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Lyle F. Albright, School of Chemical Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Front row, left to right, are: Garlon A. Harper, director, research and educational division, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas; Jack Kidd, subcommittee chairman, Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil Co., Birmingham,

Ala.; E. L. Patton, assistant director for industrial development, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; Lawrence Hodges, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis; and Dr. G. E. Goheen, assistant director for program operations, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans.

**CENTER PHOTO** — Back row, left to right: Reid, Kidd, E. A. Gastrock, engineering and development section, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; Hutchins, Goheen, Dr. T. H. Hopper, chief, oilseed crops, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; and Dr. Albright. Front row, left to right, Harper,



C. L. Hoffpauir, assistant director for program development, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; Hodges, V. L. Frampton and W. A. Pons, both of oilseed crops laboratory, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans.

**BOTTOM PHOTO** — Back row, left to right, A. Cecil Wamble, Cottonseed Products Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, Texas; Ralph M. Persell, assistant director for program appraisal, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; E. L. Patton; Philip D. Aines, NCPA Research Committee chairman, Procter & Gamble, food

division, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Dr. Harold L. Wilcke, vice-president, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo. Front row, left to right, Dr. Carl A. Lyman, head, department of biochemistry and nutrition, Texas A&M College, College Station; H. L. E. Vix, engineering and development, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; Stanley P. Clark, Cottonseed Products Laboratory, College Station, Texas; H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; and Dr. Richard A. Phelps, assistant director, research and educational division, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas.



## NCPA Research Group Meets

### ■ Two-Day Talks In New Orleans

**M**EMBERS of the National Cottonseed Products Association's processing research subcommittee met for a two-day meeting with members of the staff, Southern Research and Development Laboratory, New Orleans, Sept. 25-26.

First day meetings were held at the Southern Laboratory, with E. L. Patton, assistant director for industrial development, chairman.

Reports on various subjects under progress and others being studied under sponsorship of NCPA were given by staff members.

Following the reports, a discussion between NCPA members and SRRL staff members was held on findings of the studies.

Monday's agenda included reports on the following:

"Evaluation of Belt Seed Cleaner," Stanley P. Clark, Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, College Station, Texas; "Azeotrope Solvent Extraction," V. L. Frampton and E. A. Gastrock, SRRL; "Meal Quality Improvement Studies," A. Cecil Wamble, Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, College Station, Texas; "Activated Alumina Bleach," W. A. Pons and P. H. Eaves, SRRL; "Oil Refining Studies," A. Cecil Wamble.

Following the noon meal, which was served by ladies in Patton's office, Mesdames Sharar, Soniat and Jones, reports on the remaining subjects were presented.

These reports included "Cocoa Butter-like Fats," R. O. Feuge and J. J. Spadaro, SRRL; "Cotton Barring Studies," H. E. L. Vix, SRRL; and "Remarks on Unexplained Oil Loss Studies," Dr. T. H. Hopper, SRRL.

Committee members toured the pilot plant facilities of the Laboratory under the direction of Patton, Spadaro, and Gastrock.

Members of the committee and SRRL staff were feted with a dinner in the Jung Hotel Monday evening, sponsored by NCPA. Following the meal, further discussion of the reports was held. Garlon A. Harper, director, research and educational division, NCPA, presided.

Tuesday morning, members of the NCPA processing subcommittee met in executive session with Jack Kidd, chairman, presiding.

Members evaluated reports given on Monday by research workers. A full report on these proceedings will be announced following the NCPA Research Committee meeting slated later this year.

Industry members at the meetings included Harper, Kidd, Philip Aines, research committee chairman; Dr. Carl Lyman, Texas A&M, committee advisor; Dr. Richard Phelps, assistant director, research and educational division, NCPA; Dr. Aaron Altschul, SRRL, committee advisor; Dr. Lyle Albright, Les Reid, Ralph Hutchins, Jim Barlow, Lawrence Hodges, Dr. Harold Wilcke and H. D. Fincher.

# Anything Possible When Mother Nature Gets on Rampage

# World Weather

■ CLIMATOLOGICAL EXTREMES are summarized in this article from the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin by L. H. Seamon and G. S. Bartlett of U.S. Weather Bureau.

**A**LMOST ANYTHING can happen when the world's weather starts acting up, an article on climatological extremes by L. H. Seamon and G. S. Bartlett of the U.S. Weather Bureau shows. Some of the extremes that have been recorded are as follows:

## Temperature

• **Highest.** — A temperature of 136° F. observed at Azizia, Tripolitania, in northern Africa on Sept. 13, 1922, is generally accepted as the world's highest temperature recorded under standard conditions. Prior to this reading the record was held by Greenland Ranch in Death Valley, Calif., where 134° F. was recorded on July 10, 1913.

Reports of higher temperatures than 136° F. have been made from time to time, but they cannot be accepted as official because details on the accuracy and exposure of the thermometer are usually lacking. L. M. Nesbit in accounts of his journey through Danakil in northeastern Abyssinia published in The Royal Geographical Society and also in his book entitled "Hell-Hole of

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Due to extreme weather conditions in recent weeks across the Belt, The Press takes this opportunity to present this resume of weather facts. No reference in this article has been made to the two most recent hurricanes, Carla and Esther, because total damages have not been completely tabulated.

Creation," tells us of encountering temperatures above 136° F. day after day. Once he mentions temperatures of nearly 170° F. and on another occasion gives the temperature as 158° F. in the shade. Soil temperatures even higher than 170° F. have been measured and the air near the ground may get almost as hot, but it is doubtful that such air temperatures occur even at a height of only a few feet above the ground.

• **Lowest.** — The world's lowest temperature, 124° F., was recorded in 1957 in

the Antarctic by scientists spending a year in the South Polar region. Prior to that, Siberia reported two readings of -90° F., once in 1892 and again in 1933.

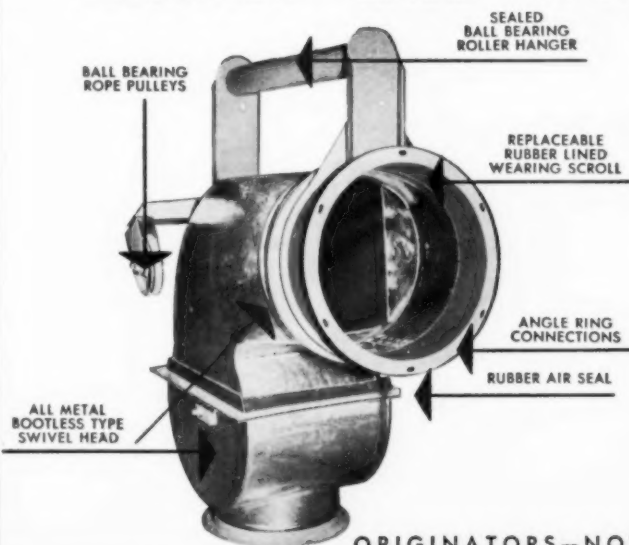
As in the case of the world's record highest temperature of 136° F. unofficial readings lower than -90° F. have also been reported. One of the most famous of these was that of Hudson Stuck's minimum thermometer left at an altitude of 15,000 feet on Mount McKinley during the first successful ascent of that mountain in 1913. The thermometer, a reliable one graduated to -95° F., was found 19 years later in a slightly inclined position with the bulb end uppermost and the index down in the bulb, indicating a temperature lower than -100° F. sometime during the exposure. Owing to the likelihood of vibration, improper exposure, and the possibility of other events which may have affected the reading during the instrument's long abandonment, however, this temperature cannot be accepted.

Another reading lower than -90° F. was reported from Russia in 1938. In that year press reports from Russia indicated that -78° C. (-108° F.) had been recorded at Oimekon. An inquiry brought information from Dr. S. V. Obruchev indicating that this was indeed a true reading, but he gave neither the date nor any other details. Consequently cannot be accepted as official.

In the Western Hemisphere the lowest official temperature recorded was -87° F. in Greenland at an altitude of 9,820 feet on Dec. 6, 1949. The Greenland Icecap is believed to be the coldest

(Continued on Page 22)

## OPERATION "EASE" IN TRAVELING TELESCOPES



Anderson and Bigham traveling telescopes are the all metal bootless type with complete trailer coverage. As a result of twenty-five years of manufacturing experience, they are the greatest yet perfected. And this same quality is available in stationary telescopes.

You'll find them a definite asset in your plant operation.

### RUBBER LINED ELBOWS

These elbows, manufactured and distributed by Anderson and Bigham, are in use throughout the cotton belt. They outwear galvanized elbows by three times and more. By drastically cutting down-time and replacement costs, they net big bonuses in production.



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# You don't need a genie!



**A** NEW JERSEY HOUSEWIFE decides to buy the dress made of synthetic fabric. A San Francisco businessman gripes about "cotton farmers getting rich at the expense of taxpayers" to his coffee-break comrades.

These two seemingly innocent and unrelated incidents reflect the serious state of affairs where cotton is concerned.

The very existence of such proceedings should keep cotton producers, ginner, oil millers and the entire industry awake at night.

A condition of this nature is of vital interest to all. It has existed too long, and we should all take steps to correct this misconception of cotton.

In an effort to gauge the relationship of cotton to the public, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press contacted agencies and organizations personally involved with the public relations problem.

Generally, we asked each group "What are you doing in public relations?"

Answers varied with the addresses.

The industry-wide public relations program is divided mainly into two categories: relations between the organization and its members, and or customers; and the big problem, the overall relations of cotton to the ultimate consumer.

After our correspondence and visits with the cotton groups, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press makes these suggestions:

1. To effectively coordinate cotton public relations efforts on a Beltwide scale, a meeting of all representatives of organizations interested in cotton's PR work should be held at least once a year. This meeting would be invaluable from the standpoint of idea exchanges, responsibility assignments, central theme agreements, etc. This would allow us to work together in the common ground of promoting cotton per se. (The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press would welcome an opportunity to sponsor such a meeting.)
2. Organizations, large and small, should quit hiding behind the alibi of "low budgets, lack of interest" in avoiding PR campaigns. Members' understanding of the problem at hand will turn these same members into the most effective "press agents" cotton has ever had (and they would be glad to work for free!).
3. Speaking for the ginner and oil mill interests, we find this recommendation is pretty well taken care of. That is, cotton men should take positions of responsibilities in their own baliwick . . . as WORKING members of the local church and civic organizations, members of the school board, city council . . . in other words a leader in his own hometown.
4. Work to improve your own firm's public relations in ways that don't cost but carry an impact with the public . . . a courteous word, cooperating with your neighboring businesses, interest in employee problems. A casual gruff cutting remark can run away more business in one second than you turn up all year. In reverse, a compliment from a disinterested person about your firm can bring in more business than any single effort you can make all year.
5. Keep informed, join a trade association and keep up with what is happening on the regional, state and national level. Support these organizations with both your time and necessary dues.
6. Pick up the slack and voids that the larger organizations miss and fill in, or add to, any given campaign on a local level. A good example is the annual National Cotton Week. It isn't beyond our efforts to have some sort of program during this week in every town across the Belt.
7. When a local group has an annual meeting or convention, give away cotton prizes. If we don't push cotton and show what can be done with the royal fiber, who is? Put cotton before your Kiwanis Club, church groups,



and others whenever possible. Every program chairman will welcome a ready-made program. These are available from several sources—The National Cotton Council has personnel trained for this purpose; field men have suggested speeches you can copy for your own purposes, or, films and film strips, and countless other items. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute has an outstanding presentation available — "The Textile Traveler" which is a natural for this type of meeting.

### Organization Programs

There are several outstanding programs being carried on among cotton industry organizations.

Among these are the efforts of NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, under the direction of Bill Foreman, public relations manager.

A rundown of the Council's activities during 1960 included preparing and publishing a 52-page booklet analyzing the current cotton situation and suggesting appropriate action, including local programs and facts to be publicized. The booklet was distributed to 35,000 farm leaders in 50 states.

Following up, the Council developed presentations for state and regional farm meetings; conducted 61 leadership training programs on state and regional basis; distributed 3,000 kits for developing county and community cotton programs; made available a 35mm slide presentation for local use; distributed regularly Farm Facts (one-column cartoon) to 10,000 newspapers; Farm Facts (weekly cotton column) to 400 Cotton Belt papers; and Farm Factorials, weekly column, to 180 Cotton Belt radio stations; published Council's Progress Bulletin and made available regular use of various tape-recorded radio programs, television tapes and Cotton Roundup, a mimeographed script which was sent to 3,000 Belt stations.

All this in addition to their regular coverage of Council and cotton activities across the Belt at various meetings, conventions and programs.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE is another organization with a wide scope of operation. It serves mills primarily, but the program is of vital importance as their products are the final consumer items of our industry where lint cotton is concerned.

Under the direction of John F. Campbell, Charlotte, N.C., ACMI has three regular publications, "Textile Trends," weekly newsletter to members; "Public Relations Pointers," monthly dealing with personalities in the textile trade; and "Company Publications Service," an editorial service to textile industry editors.

ACMI's program has two broad parts: a long-range public education program seeking to improve the textile industry's image in the public mind, and a direct public information program supporting the industry's stand on the foreign trade issue.

THE DELTA COUNCIL under the direction of B. F. Smith, executive vice-president, is one of the older cotton groups, and as many know, their largest "success story" in the PR field is the establishment of National Cotton Council.

Delta Council's PR work includes a monthly publication, special bulletins and brochures, having committee members on tap for public appearances, meetings, and utilizing area newspapers and radio stations to inform the immediate public.

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS ASSOCIATION'S PR work is handled by Tony Price, public relations director, under the administration of Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president.

TCGA's efforts enter several fields, from accident prevention to publicity campaigns informing the public of the ginners' position on certain issues.

The TCGA newsletter, "Off the Cotton Bush," written by Bush, is issued weekly to members. In addition, TCGA's staff prepares brochures, publicity mailouts, and maintains contact throughout the year with over 500 newspapers, 20 TV stations and 40 radio stations.

The Association convention, held in Dallas, attracts over 5,000 registrants annually. Naturally the impact of this one event is far-reaching. This year TCGA is tied in with the Cotton Bowl in Dallas to provide 35,000 cotton boll corsages for the annual New Year's Day football classic.

"We attempt to keep the public aware of cotton and its products," says Bush. "Our ginners are among cotton's best salesmen when they are properly informed."

TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION uses their agricultural director, C. B. Spencer, and other staff members, including Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, to spearhead their PR activities. Their work each year includes

# You do need the public!

close cooperation with Texas Extension Service and other agricultural and civic organizations throughout the state. In addition, they work hand in hand with 16 organizations on a state and regional level promoting cotton and cottonseed products.

The Association office provides written releases as well as numerous personal appearances before civic and farm groups. They back up this personal-touch PR work with an advertising agency which handles their advertising. This is largely institutional in nature.

Members tie in and carry out the work on a local level. "We feel that the greatest public relations contribution is made by our member companies in their own communities. Based on surveys we run from time to time, we find our members are most active in promoting good public relations on the local level," says Whetstone.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON PROMOTION ASSOCIATION in Raleigh, under the direction of Fritz Heidelberg, executive vice-president, has worked out a successful way to handle their PR work. Work is done through the Association's PR committee in close cooperation with the farm editor of a local state newspaper. This editor is retained on a fee basis, and all PR work is gone over and planned by the PR committee with this advisor.

Basing their success on what this group was able to do in getting cotton acres released this year, you can see this works very well for them.

In addition to this work, Heidelberg's office puts out a newsletter, "Cotton Trends" which goes to about 6,000 North Carolina cotton producers, ginners, mill owners and spinners regularly.

This Association also is active in public appearance work, with either Heidelberg, or members of the executive committee, making speeches before various civic and farm groups over the state.

The organization is planning expansion of their PR work in the near future.

The value of a planned public relations program is hard to gauge, but judging from replies to our queries, most agree PR is a must.

"Since the prime purpose of a trade association is public relations, the success or failure of a program determines the value of the association."—**Roberta Reubell**, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association.

"Good public relations is essential. I would say the principal value in PR is in reminding patrons of the industry of the continuous efforts of our organization to improve and maintain the quality of its services, methods, machines and procedures, constantly striving to maintain within the industry the highest possible level of financial and moral integrity."—**John H. Todd**, executive vice-president, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association.

"We certainly feel that our public relations program has been of value, and we feel that the result is exemplified in the fact that the ginners in two states are probably more informed on the true definition of quality and the value of a bale of cotton than most."—**W. Kemper Bruton**, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association.

In conclusion, a quote from **F. S. Love**, secretary-treasurer, ACMI, pretty well sums up the necessity of public relations in any association, whether it is cotton, soybeans, or automobiles:

"We don't question the value of a public relations program. We consider one an absolute necessity."

By **DAVE McREYNOLDS**  
Editor

## World Weather

(Continued from Page 19)

place in the Northern Hemisphere, with lowest temperatures near -100° F.

The lowest official temperature ever recorded in Canada was -81° F. at Snag, a short distance from the border of Alaska, in Yukon Territory, on Feb. 3, 1947. On the same date -85° F. was recorded at Fort Selkirk, but the thermometer was exposed on the outside wall of a building instead of in a standard shelter and therefore was not accepted as official. Prior to Feb. 3, 1947, the record for Canada was -79° F. held by Fort Good Hope.

Alaska's lowest official temperature, -76° F., was recorded at Tanana in Jan. 1886. If the cooperative station at Fort Yukon, which closed on Jan. 12, 1934, had remained open two more days a new

record might have been established, as an airways observer recorded -78° F. there about 11 a.m., on Jan. 14.

In Antarctica the lowest temperature thus far recorded was -83° F. on July 21 and 22, 1934, by the R. E. Byrd Expedition at Bolling Base (80° 8'S. latitude, 163° 55' W. longitude).

The highest average annual temperature in the world is probably the 86° F. at Massawa, Eritrea, Africa, and the lowest average has been estimated at -22° F. on the South Polar Icecap.

## Rainfall

The greatest average annual rainfall (calendar year) recorded in the world is 471.68 inches at Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, Hawaii (1912-1949). Perhaps the most famous spot in the world for heavy rainfall is Cherrapunji, India, which held the world's record for many years.

A recent check on the rainfall there for a 74-year period gives an average annual value of 450 inches. Cherrapunji, however, still must be credited with numerous records among which are the following:

Greatest amount for any 12-month period—1,041.78 inches, from Aug. 1860 through July 1861.

Greatest amount for a calendar year—905.12 inches in 1861.

Greatest amount for a calendar month—366.14 inches in July, 1861.

Greatest amount for five consecutive days—150 inches in Aug. 1841.

Some other greatest average annual rainfall records are:

Canada — 251.30 inches, Henderson Lake, B. C.

South America—342.18 inches, Buena Vista, Columbia.

U.S. — 150.73 inches, Wynoochee, Wash.

Europe—182.76 inches, Crkvice, Yugoslavia.

The world's record rainfall for 24 hours is 45.99 inches at Baguio on the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on July 14-15, 1911. The 24-hour record in the U.S. is 26.12 inches at Hoegaes Camp, Calif., Jan. 22-23, 1943. In Alaska, the 24-hour record is 10.4 inches which occurred at Little Port Walter on Oct. 9, 1944.

The world's greatest rainfall for one minute is 0.69 inch, recorded at Jefferson City, Iowa, on July 10, 1955. This amount was the average rate of fall per minute during a heavy burst of rain lasting 1.4 minutes when 0.96 inches fell. The heaviest one-minute rainfall previously recorded was 0.65 inch at Opids Camp, Calif., on April 5, 1926.

The greatest rainfall for a calendar year measured in the U.S. was 167.97 inches at Glenora, Oreg., in 1896. At Coweeta, N.C., 145.48 inches, which was recorded during the period Nov. 1948 through Oct. 1949, is believed to be a record fall for a 12-month period in the eastern U.S. The greatest rainfall in Alaska for a calendar year was 269.30 inches recorded at Little Port Walter in 1943.

The greatest rainfall in the U.S. during a calendar month was 71.54 inches, falling at Helen Mine, Calif., during Jan. 1909.

Bahia Felix, Chile, just north of the Straits of Magallanes, may be the rainiest location on earth, based on the average annual number of days with measurable rain (0.01 inch). This average is 325 days per year at that location. In 1916 it rained on all but 18 days.

The world's least average annual rainfall is 0.02 inch at Arica in the northern desert of Chile (43-year record). Since rain occasionally does not fall at many desert stations for several consecutive years, the length of record is an important factor. At Iquique, Chile, no rain rains there are heavy enough to average about 0.08 inch for a 40-year period.

The least average annual rainfall record in the U.S. is 1.66 inches (44-year record through 1954) held by Greenland Ranch, Calif. Bagdad, Calif., holds the U.S. record for the longest dry period (no measurable rain)—from Oct. 3, 1912, to Nov. 8, 1914, inclusive, 767 days.

## Snow

U.S. snowfall:

Greatest average annual — 575.1



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14x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
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12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
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inches, Paradise Ranger Station, Rainier Park, Wash.

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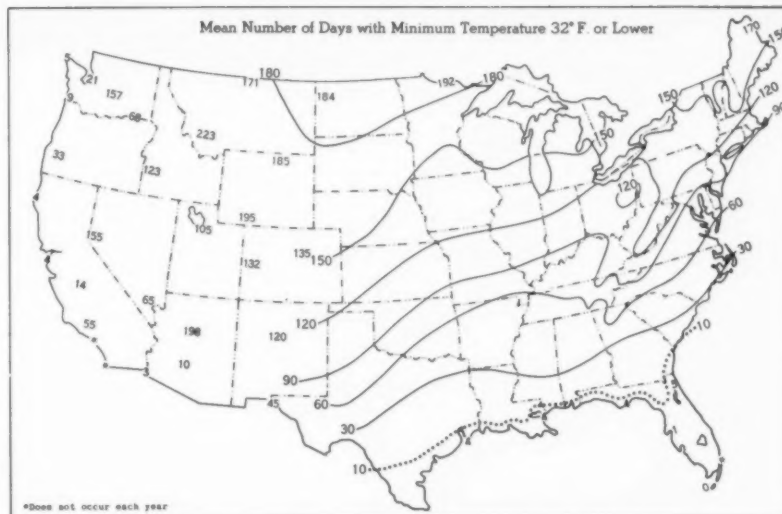
Greatest amount in a calendar month—390 inches, Tamarack, Calif., Jan. 1911.

Greatest in 24 hours—76 inches, Silver Lake, Colo., April 14-15, 1921, a value prorated from a measured fall of 87 inches in 27½ hours. This storm also produced the highest known rates of snowfall in the U.S. for durations up to four days. Amounts measured were 95 inches for 48 hours (April 13-15), 98 inches for 72 hours (April 12-15) and 100 inches for 85 hours (April 12-15).

The greatest depth on the ground—probably 454 inches measured at Tamarack, Calif., March 9, 1911.

In Alaska the greatest snowfall ever measured for a calendar month was 204.2 inches at Thompson Pass in Nov. 1952.

No means to determine the size of snowflakes have been established at Weather Bureau stations, but some unusually large flakes have been reported by observers. Flakes nearly as big as a saucer were reported to have fallen at Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 24, 1891. Many years ago the Richmond, Va., Weather Bureau Office reported flakes so large that they could hardly be covered with a teacup. During this same storm cubes of sleet with an edge of ¼ inch were also reported, which may be a record size for sleet. The cooperative observer at Birchtree, Mo., reported that on April 1, 1909, flakes a little more than one inch in diameter fell for about an hour.



PROBABLY the most critical temperature man experiences is 32° F., the freezing point of water. G. C. Bristow of the U.S. Weather Bureau comments. When the temperature drops below freezing plant growth stops, ice and snow accumulate, man must protect his body against freezing and store up food for his needs. The Weather Bureau chart reproduced here shows the average number of days that freezing temperatures are expected in different sections of the U.S. The extremes are Key West, Fla., which has never had a freeze, and Butte, Mont., where the average is 223 days of freezing and lower temperatures.

#### Fog

The foggiest place in the U.S., based on the average number of hours with fog per year, is the Libby Islands just

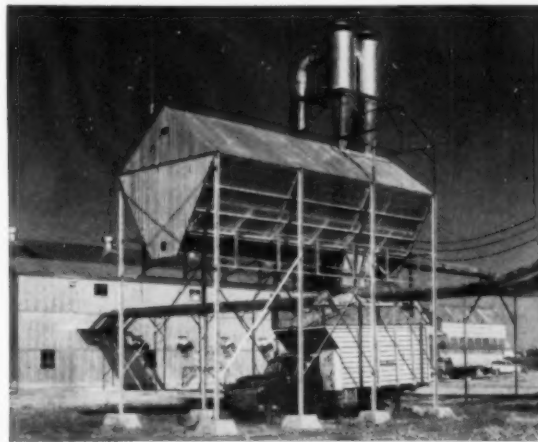
off the coast of Maine, which has an average of 1,554 hours of fog. The foggiest spot on the Pacific Coast is Point

(Continued on Page 27)

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**PAKISTAN'S IMPORTS** of edible oils are expected to soar four-fold in the next five years, reaching an annual level of 200,000 metric tons compared to the current 50,000 tons.

This expectation is based mainly on predicted increases in both population and per capita income. Also, the Government of Pakistan, recognizing the need for increasing the country's edible oil supply, particularly for the low-income groups, is, among other measures, increasing the number of licensed importers, eliminating import duties on edible oils, and liberalizing the licensing of materials required for refining oil products.

Today, foreign trade actually plays a relatively insignificant role in Pakistan's supply of oil-bearing material. The only one imported in significant quantities is Ceylonese copra. As for exports, none of Pakistan's cottonseed, sesame, peanuts and linseed are shipped abroad, and rape and mustard seed exports are negligible, averaging less than 1,000 tons. Castorbean exports, ranging between 2,000 and 4,000 tons annually, are destined primarily for Western Europe.

#### Production on Upswing

In 1960-61, Pakistan produced 933,000 tons of oilseeds—slightly more than the previous year's 919,000 tons. In recent years, production has tended to increase slightly, reversing the earlier downtrend.

Output of cottonseed, which is the most important oil-bearing material produced in West Pakistan, now appears to be fairly stable, but may increase slightly as irrigation progresses. Rapeseed and mustard seed also appear to be leveling off. Peanut output, almost all consumed

## PAKISTAN

# Edible Oil Market On The Move

as whole nuts, is increasing slowly. Linseed and castorbean production has remained constant.

Pakistan's second Five Year Plan (1961-65) calls for an eight percent increase in oilseed production—or 965,000 tons by 1965. Significantly, this planned production increase is less than the current and projected increase in population. Thus, domestic production should play a decreasing role in supplying domestic demand.

#### Buyer of Vegetable Oil

Unlike oilseeds, Pakistan buys vegetable oil in significant quantities. In 1960-61, imports are expected to reach 55,000 metric tons—consisting of 50,000 tons of U.S. cottonseed and soybean oil and 5,000 tons of coconut oil from Ceylon.

Domestic production in 1960-61 was about 132,600 tons—only slightly higher than the 130,000 tons produced the previous year. Most of this—125,600 tons was for edible use. The remaining 7,000 tons consisted of inedible castorbean oil and industrial linseed oil. The major industrial use of fats and oils is in the soap industry. Soap production, estimated at 40,000 to 45,000 metric tons, is expanding. Tallow is the primary soap fat, although Ceylonese coconut oil and domestic cottonseed oil also are used.

While the government has no announced vegetable oil production goals under the second Five Year Plan, probable 1965 goal is 148,000 tons of vegetable oil, including 8,000 of inedible oils. Additional increase could be obtained by using a larger portion of the total cottonseed supply, as currently only about 65 percent of the cottonseed is utilized for crushing.

Pakistan does not import oilcake or meal; it is a significant exporter, however. Total oilcake and meal ex-

ports in 1960 were about 88,162 metric tons—somewhat above the 1959 level. In 1960, cottonseed cake comprised the major export category, with 65,135 tons destined almost entirely for the United Kingdom.

Oilcake and meal output in 1960-61 hit 617,000 metric tons, slightly below the previous year's 628,100 ton level. Oilcake production is expected to increase at a rate of approximately one to two percent annually through 1965.

Cottonseed, which accounts for about 60 percent of the total, is the most important type of cake produced in Pakistan, with nearly all of the country's output located in the Western Province.

In 1960-61, distribution of edible oils in Pakistan totaled about 297,800 metric tons. Per capita consumption was about 7.3 pounds—including nearly 11 pounds in West Pakistan but only about 3.3 pounds in East Pakistan. The government is attempting to step up the extremely low level of fat consumption. Per capita income in West Pakistan continues to grow, and with vast new development projects soon to be activated, will show a further marked increase. Since domestic production of edible oils probably will increase only slightly, larger imports will be required. If imports of vegetable oil into West Pakistan are upped from the current 25,000 metric tons to 125,000 tons in 1964-65, to meet estimated requirements, per capita consumption will increase to almost 15 pounds.

East Pakistan's per capita income is extremely low, capital for import payments is in short supply, commands unusually high interest rates, and the port handling and internal distribution facilities are limited. The limited vanaspati (vegetable ghee) industry of the Province is operating well below capacity, but there are no plans for expansion. However, the consumer price of oil is high, and any reduction is likely to result in a sharp increase in fat consumption.

#### Developing Feed Market

Although Pakistan does not import oilcake or meal, a market for compound feeds gradually is being developed. There are many barriers to rapid development of a mixed feed industry. For one, no organized consumer market exists, so eggs are sold ungraded, thus removing one major incentive for better poultry feeding.

The country produces about 6,000 metric tons of mixed feeds. Farmers still feed a large quantity of whole cottonseed, undecorticated undelinted cottonseed cake and "green" high-oil-content rapeseed cake. But, the domestic industry is growing slowly, and as commercial poultry production increases, demand for higher protein feeds will grow.

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## For Prospective Entrants

### Entry Blanks Available For Cotton Maids

Official entry blanks for prospective entrants wishing to compete for the title of 1962 Maid of Cotton now are available according to National Cotton Council.

Requirements include a liking for travel, must have been born in one of the 19 cotton producing states, must be between 19 and 25 years old, at least five feet, five inches tall, and must never have been married.

Twenty finalists will be chosen to compete in Memphis on Dec. 28-29. Following her selection, the winner will depart for New York where she will be outfitted in an all-cotton wardrobe styled by the nation's top designers.

The 1962 Maid will travel coast to coast in the U.S. and Canada and visit several foreign lands as cotton's international representative.

The 1962 Maid will be the twenty-fourth representative of the industry. She will replace Miss Linda Lackey, of Forest, Miss.

Official entry blanks are available at Council offices, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

■ **HOWARD KELLOGG, JR.**, formerly chairman of the board, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has been named a director of Textron, Inc., diversified manufacturing firm of Providence, R.I. Textron recently acquired control of Spencer Kellogg.



### Israeli Visitor Talks Over Protein Problems

A RECENT VISITOR to the USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans is shown above with Dr. A. M. Altschul, right, chief research chemist, Seed Protein Pioneering Research. The visitor, left, is E. M. Chajuss, Tel Aviv, Israel, who was obtaining latest information on seed proteins. Dr. Altschul, in addition to his SRRL duties, is a consultant to the Protein Advisory Group of the UN.

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### Dutch Cotton Display

"PUZZLE" WINDOW DISPLAY in Amsterdam by Holland's leading store, De Bijenkorf (The Beehive). The store, which held Cotton Weeks in cooperation with Netherlands Cotton Institute, had this display which said, "Cotton, the thread that goes through the centuries." An optical illusion made threads appear to pierce glass.

### Weaver Heads Idalou Gin

Earl Weaver has been named president, Idalou (Texas) Cooperative Gin with Wheeler Robertson and H. L. Jones as vice-president and secretary, respectively, says H. L. Jones, manager.

Board members include Hugh Newton, C. E. Newton, Carlos May, Andrew Phillips and J. H. Dawdy.

### Cracked Seed Appears In Planting Seed

RESEARCHERS are attempting to find the cause of a small percentage of cracked, chipped and dented seed which is being found in California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors' planting seed.

Working with California Distributors are Lyle Carter, agricultural engineer, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, and Jim Tavernetti, University of California engineer. Seed cotton and ginned seed samples from the same load of planting seed are being examined at the Shafter laboratories to see if this damage is being done by picking machines or by machinery at the gin or in the delinting plants.

Cotton picking machine operators and ginners have been cautioned to prevent cracked or broken pieces of cottonseed from getting into baled lint, as this type of foreign matter is difficult to separate from the lint, and can cause a serious bale value loss.

Ginners also have been reminded that worn-out doffers on cotton picking machines are more likely to injure or break the seed than any other operation. When the rubber lugs on the doffer plates are worn to the extent that there is no longer seed thickness clearance, it acts as a continuous roller, thus crushing some seed.

Cotton growers or picker operators may not be aware of this damage until the gin manager or his suction pipe operator reports "meats" or inside seed kernels on the cotton trailer floor. Managers should have their suction pipe feed operators report immediately the finding of such white seed particles.

### Flaxseed

#### August Crush Totalled

Flaxseed crushed by members of National Flaxseed Processors Association in August, the first month of the 1961-62 marketing year, totalled 1,486,419 bushels.

Total crush by Association members for 1960-61 hit 19,408,439 bushels.

Presenting

**H. A. WILLIAMS**

Sylvania, Ga.



GEORGIA COTTON GINNERS Association President H. A. Williams is a life-long resident of Georgia, having been born in Gibson in 1912.

A graduate of Georgia Tech with a B.S. in electrical engineering, Williams was a colonel in the U.S. Army and served four years in the Central Pacific during World War II. Upon his return from service, he joined J. A. and A. S. Mills in a ginning, seed and fertilizer operation in Sylvania, Ga. Evans, Reed and Williams bought out this company in 1951. In addition to the Evans, Reed and Williams partnership, Williams operates a hardware and building supply business and conducts a general farming operation.

Williams and his wife, the former Waldeen Mills of Sylvania, have a married son currently attending Georgia Southern in Statesboro, a daughter, 14, and a granddaughter, 15 months.

Still a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, Williams is past president of the Sylvania Rotary Club, a Shriner and a member of the Sylvania First Baptist Church.

### Predicted in Texas

#### Planting Seed Shortage Seen for Farmers

Seed supplies for next year's cotton crop may be short in Texas, according to Fred Elliott, Texas Extension cotton specialist.

Current weather conditions, and those present during harvest, are the causes for this likely short supply, says Elliott.

Since a shortage is forecast, those who have seed stored should take proper precautions for the safety of their supply. Seed should be checked for insect infestation and storage bins and surroundings should be kept clean.

■ DAN FORE, manager, Producers Cotton Oil Co.'s Dairyland Gin, who was hospitalized during the summer, now is back on the job.

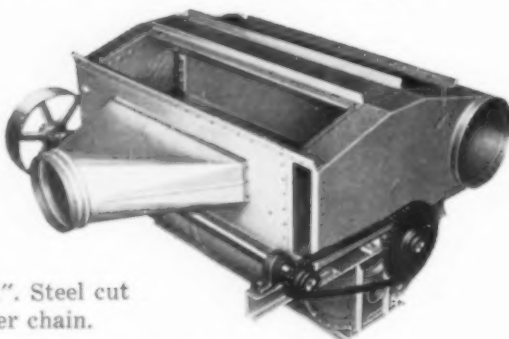
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## World Weather

(Continued from Page 23)

Reyes, Calif., with an average of 1,468 hours of fog per year. The greatest number of hours of fog reported in the U.S. during a single year was 2,734 at Sequin Light Station, Maine, in 1907, which is about one-third of the time.

## Wind

The highest wind speed ever measured by instruments in the free atmosphere near the surface was recorded on Mount Washington, N.H., April 12, 1934. The highest gust was 231 m.p.h., and the highest speed for one minute was 186 m.p.h.

The highest average annual wind speed recorded in the U.S. is 36.9 miles per hour, Mt. Washington, N.H., followed by 16.6 miles per hour, at Block Island, R.I. The least average annual is 4.3 miles per hour, at Roseburg, Oreg.

One of the longest periods of calm (no measurable air movement) lasted 56 hours, and was registered at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, England, on Feb. 1 to 3, 1921.

## Storms

The costliest tornado in the U.S. swept through New England on June 9, 1953, causing damage estimated at \$52,193,000. The greatest killer was the "tri-state" tornado which crossed Missouri, Illinois and Indiana on March 18, 1925, leaving 689 persons dead and 1,980 injured. The longest path definitely verified for one of these storms was 293 miles accredited to the Mattoon tornado which moved over Illinois and Indiana on May 26, 1917.

The most destructive hurricanes, occurring in 1954 and 1955 on the East Coast, are well known. On Aug. 31, 1954, "Carol" was responsible for damage of \$460,000,000 and on Aug. 17, 1955, "Diane" for three-fourths of a billion. The greatest loss of life from a hurricane in the U.S. was 6,000 persons in Galveston, Texas, Sept. 8, 1900.

The most destructive glazestorm in

the U.S. was that which occurred during the closing days of January and Feb. 1, 1951 from Louisiana to Ohio with damage in Louisiana and Mississippi alone estimated at \$68,000,000. One of the heaviest deposits of glaze occurred in eastern New York on Dec. 27-30 1942; the coating on wires had a diameter of six inches.

In the U.S. thunderstorms occur most frequently in the Florida Peninsula. Considering stations with long-term records, Tampa has the greatest average annual number of days with these storms, 86. San Francisco has the least, only two per year. Probably the world's record for the number of these storms is held in Buitenzorg, Java, where they have been observed on an average of 322 per year.

Lightning, one of the destructive elements associated with thunderstorms, causes heavy damage and a considerable loss of life each year. The most damaging lightning stroke of record was that which struck the U.S. Naval Depot at Lake Denmark, N.J., on July 10, 1926, causing losses estimated at \$93,000,000.

A hailstorm causing \$6,000,000 damage to standing wheat in the Nebraska Panhandle on July 2, 1953, rates high, if not the top, as the costliest of these storms.

The largest hailstone definitely recorded fell at Potter, Neb., July 6, 1928. It weighed 1.5 pounds.

## • Evans To Head Ludlow Sales in Far West

CECIL E. EVANS, Long Beach, Calif., has been named western district sales manager, Ludlow Textile Products, a division of Ludlow Corp., Needham Heights, Mass.



Evans will be responsible for warehousing, distribution and sales of Ludlow Center-Mark Jute Bagging, as well as other Ludlow products. His headquarters will be in Ludlow's branch office in Los Angeles.

Evans has been closely associated with the cotton industry for many years. His experience includes the position of manager, Rafferty Gin Co., special agent for the Cotton Fire and Marine Underwriters and cotton buyer for Jess Smith & Sons.

He and his family make their home in Long Beach.

## • John E. Gauldin, Sr. Dies in Tennessee

JOHN EZRA GAULDIN, SR., Newbern, Tenn., died at his home Sept. 15.

Gauldin is the father of John Gauldin, Jr., former president of Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association.

The elder Gauldin was a longtime leader in church, civic and political affairs in Dyer County, Tenn.

Services were held Sept. 16 from the Johnson Funeral Home in Newbern with the Rev. Leslie Eason, pastor of the First Methodist Church officiating.

Survivors, in addition to John, Jr., include two daughters, Mrs. Wava Walker, Newbern, and Mrs. Joseph Jones, Jr., Fairborn, Ohio; one sister, Mrs. W. F. Milan, Newbern; four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

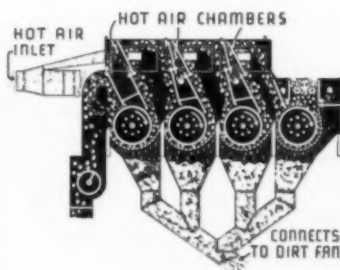
The Press joins all those who know John Gauldin, Jr., in expressing sympathy in the loss of his father.

## ACMI Sets Annual Meeting

Sites for the annual meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute have been set for 1962-63 and 1964.

The Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., will be the site of the meeting in 1962 and 1964, according to Robert T. Stevens, second vice-president elect.

Dates for the 1962 meeting are March 29-31. The 1963 annual meeting will be held March 21-23, at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla.



## HOT AIR

travels through the cotton (not with it) for maximum drying.

**HINCKLEY**  
GIN SUPPLY CO.  
4008 Commerce  
DALLAS 26, TEXAS

## PLAN NOW...

TO PLANT  
CROWN  
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REX



REX SEED, INC. • PARKIN, ARK.

# KILL PINK BOLLWORMS

Shred stalks and plow under soon as cotton is picked.

Early stalk destruction cuts off pink bollworm food supply.

Most good can be accomplished if this is done well in advance of the deadline.

Early plowing also helps to control other insects.

Deadline date for \_\_\_\_\_ County is \_\_\_\_\_

**REDUCE PINK BOLLWORM CARRYOVER!** Texas cotton people are being reminded of the pink bollworm threat and are being urged to help combat it in recently released bulletins and posters. The poster shown on the left is being distributed over State Commissioner of Agriculture John White's signature. Also being distributed is a Texas A&M bulletin outlining "Ways To Fight the Pink Bollworm in Texas". Pointing up the benefits of early stalk destruction, D. M. McEachern, supervisor in charge, Plant Pest Control Division, Southern Region-Texas Area, Agricultural Research Division, has prepared the following release:

"This is the season of the year that the attention of everyone connected with the cotton industry should be focused on early harvest and early stalk destruction to combat the pink bollworm. Also, if the cotton stalks are still green when destroyed, the boll weevil carry-over is greatly reduced. Shredding of the stalks with a flail type shredder will kill about 85 percent of the pink bollworm left in the field after harvest. Pink bollworm winter survival is highest in bolls on the soil surface and is six times as high in bolls buried only two inches as compared to bolls buried six inches.

"There are seven mandatory cultural control zones in the state. The necessity of meeting the deadline in these zones cannot be over emphasized. Shredding and plowing under the residue is a normal farm practice, and the mandatory stalk destruction deadline merely requires the farmer to do something that he would do anyway, but in time to kill off the pink bollworm and boll weevil, to protect the next year's crop."

## By California Co-ops

### Technical Training Plan Revealed

Calcot, Ltd., and Ranchers Cotton Oil, in cooperation with California Polytechnic College, have announced formation of a training program to provide a ready and continued source of technically

trained cotton gin operators in the Far West.

The announcement was made Sept. 12 by J. Russell Kennedy, general manager, Calcot, Ltd.

This is the first program of its kind in the Far West, Kennedy says.

Calcot and Ranchers have already given the program its first monetary contributions. The two organizations bid more than \$1,100 for a 520 pound bale of cotton, donated by Les Kiggins, Earli-

mart Cooperative Gin. Bid price was \$2.13 per pound.

This money will be used as a scholarship fund for trainees enrolling at Cal Poly.

The first courses at Cal Poly will be offered in the fall of 1962, says Warren Smith, dean of agriculture. This year a program will be prepared and a special instructor, already appointed, will receive special training.

California Cooperative Gin Association has agreed to help finance the program as well as provide instructional assistance when needed. It is expected that students will supplement their college study with on-the-job training at cooperative gins throughout the San Joaquin Valley, says Kennedy.

"We are fully aware of increasing danger of fiber damage from today's complex ginning machinery unless we have properly trained operators," cooperative officials said when explaining the emphasis placed on the new chemical program.

**GAINED CUSTOMERS... GAINED PROFITS**  
the first season with **SEED-O-METER**  
says S. L. (Sam) Hall, Jr.,  
Turner Gin, Turner, Arkansas



"We installed SEED-O-METER late in 1957 using it during the 1958 season. At first there were objections from our customers but as they became accustomed to its usage we gained more customers rather than losing them.

"We lost 39 tons without SEED-O-METER during 1957 but for 1958 we had a gross gain of 400 pounds. You can readily see why we are willing to recommend SEED-O-METER to anyone operating a cotton gin.

SOLD THROUGH ALL LEADING GIN MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

**CROW SCALES, Inc.**

Accepted the world over as the best way to measure cottonseed turnout

P. O. BOX 3092 • WACO, TEXAS • PHONE PL 2-7111

## Valley Producers Vote Place Money in Escrow

Cotton producers in the Rio Grande Valley have voted to put up a fixed sum in escrow to guarantee cotton stalk plow-up before the deadline under pink bollworm regulations.

The fixed sum, which will probably be about \$7.50 per bale, was thought to be a more effective manner to hold to plowup deadlines. Growers voted in favor of the measure 321 to 287 in a referendum recently.

■ R. A. YOUNG, New Mexico state conservationist since 1951 has retired and will be replaced by C. A. TIDWELL, formerly assistant to Young. Young has been with the SCS since 1935.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

Be Careful—You'll Tell Your Age

## Do You Remember?

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

You are gittin old if you can remember:

When men carried horse matches in their pockets and struck them on the seats of their britches. You could not do that now because the matches they make will not strike  $\frac{1}{2}$  the time.

When chewing tobacco and Old Virginia Cheroots were advertised more than cigarettes.

When the kids got the h— whipped out of them if they sassed and didnt mind their parents.

When they was no sech thing as a union—excepting a union suit.

When shorts was called "BVD's".

When men wore pek top britches and button shoes if he wanted to be a dude.

When a public school was a place to learn or you would git your pants warmed and you would git flunked if you did not study.

When base burners was used to heat the house and ice cream was made in a wooden pail that you had to turn around for 1 hr or more.

When coal oil lamp chimneys had to be cleaned ever day.

When most of the plumbing was located way back from the house in the back yard.

When you got the cotton market in the newspapers the day after prices was made. Also the BB scores.

When Cy Young and Rube Waddell was the best league pitchers.

When Sir Walter Lipton got beat ever year whenever he brought a yacht over to race the U. & S.

When this here feller Cook was suppose to half found the north pole.

When Harry Thow made the headlines.

When you could git a bucket of minners and a case of beer and go out and catch a tub full of saddle blankets in a couple hours.

When mule and horse buyers was the highest salaried men in a whole lot of places.

When steamboats was all over the rivers and parked at the banks.

When incoming taxes was almost nothing and politicians was servants of the people insted of being liars, bums, thieves and dressrats.

When a billion dollars was not considered as small change.

When the Demo campaign slogan was free silver and the GOP slogan was a full dinner pail.

When folks went to work during hard times insted of yelling for help.

When men worked in offices about the size of a RR caboose and turned out more results than they git out of a air-conditioned office as big as Ringking & Bros. main tent do nowadays.

YOUR'N

B. Ubberson.

P. S. Aw, h—.

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I dont reckon that theys much diffrunce between men and boys when you git to thinking about things. When I was

going to grade school, we had kids that always got themself at the head of the line when ennything was give away. We had some called "Stinky" because nobody liked the way they swiped pencils and marbles when nobody was looking. We had kids that would not never hep when we made a BB diamond or fixed a ring when we played old sow. We had kids that would come to school eating candy or something and they would not never ast you if you wanted some. We had kids that thought that they was too good to run with the rag and tag. We had bullies that would pick on the little kids but never tackled one that would fight. We had kids that was too clumsy and dumb to know how to sharpen a pencil and we had kids that was high brows and tried to show off what they knowed. We had some  $\frac{1}{2}$  wits that we all felt sorry for. We had some athlaetes and some that thought they was. And we had some tattle tales and downright snakes in the grass that was always trying to git some other boy in bad.

Well, Mr. Editor, what half you got now?

You got men jest like them boys was except that theys had more practice at being good or bad—and I guess that they are getting along OK so fur as I know. About the only diffrunce is that you cant fool a man like you could fool a boy and a feller that thinks he is gitting by with a whole lot of stuff that nobody knows about aint fooling nobody but hisself. You take a feller that is a PH. & D.—a L.L. & D.—or maybe has some other initials at the end of his name and was jest a plain out and out crook and no-gooder when he was a kid—as I say, you take him as of now and he aint changed a bit—he is still what he was when he was a kid and sometimes he gits by with it in a big way.

He even gits to be a senator, bureaucrat or a secretary of some kind with big pay. The newspapers quotation him. He is wined, dined and honored. He is some pumpkin. But these here kids that went to school with him know him like a book—and they know he is a cheap paper back. But the h— of it all is—folks listen to the feller and he fools them a good and plenty. The bad part of it all is that what his school mate knows about him aint going to stop him from doing dirt. He is the same as he was when he was a kid.

YOUR'N

B. Ubberson.



### Tourney Champ

FRESNO EXCHANGE AWARDS annual trophy — Joe Edgeworth, Tulare (right), accepts the Fresno Cotton Exchange Golf Trophy at ceremonies held in Fresno recently. This is the first time since 1955 that Porter Smith, Pacific Far East Lines of San Francisco, hasn't won the trophy. Presenting the trophy is Ludwig Bischoff, Exchange president (left), as Paul Ellis (center) looks on.

### Fiber Society Award Initiated

The first Fiber Society award for achievement in basic or applied fiber science will be presented during the organization's fall meeting at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 11-13. Sessions include two days of technical presentations on fiber technology.

### P&G Expands Research

Two new buildings are planned for the 50 percent expansion of Procter & Gamble Winton Hill Technical Center in Cincinnati, the company announced recently.

Construction will begin this fall with completion set for early 1963.

The new units will total 150,000 square feet of floor space which will house offices, laboratories and pilot-scale processing facilities for the company's product development and manufacturing administration activities.

About 250 technical, administrative and service employees will occupy the new buildings.

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**PAPER and METAL**  
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For the Cotton Industry

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## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Bauer #199-60" and #199-48" seed cleaners, #153-48" separators, #198 hull beater, attrition mills motor and belt driven, Chandler hullers. All reconditioned.—W. C. Cantrell Company, 3245 S. Main, Fort Worth 10, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—72" and 85" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, up-packing steel linter presses, 30" and 36" filter presses, 48" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199, 60" seed cleaner, 46" track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 2119 Langston Court, Dallas 35, Texas. Telephone FL 7-7406.

**FOR SALE**—Carver Tru-Line gummers, Butters milling machines, French 5-high BB rolls, Sperry 36" x 36" filter presses, bar and disc hullers, all-steel single-box linter press, 14" conditioners, 36" cookers with gear motors, attrition mills, hull beaters, 48" x 60" tray seed cleaners, 72" and 85" stack cookers, linters, condensers, French screw presses with cookers, screening tanks, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**BARGAIN**—4 Lummus Super Jets, late model 72" Lummus condenser, 1-36" Vaneaxial fan, less motor.—Box F3, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—3 Continental F3 80-saw airblast, 3-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jets, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-60" vacuum box, 1-60" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

**FOR SALE**—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Reply to Box R6, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Two Continental DFB lint cleaners, 1959 Model A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957 Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4 Murray ABC Jet lint cleaners, complete, cheap.—Barton Gin, Inc., Rt. 4, Lubbock, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 saw loose roll, late model Centennial gins, one set of Lummus scales, 34" double drum condenser. Call or write Cecil E. Carroll Ginney, Dublin, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE TO BE MOVED**—All-steel 3-80 Centennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burners, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Centennial all-steel, one-story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connection from a submerged flue, \$6,000.—Box 1-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE—STEEL BUR MACHINES:** 10' and 14' Hardwicke-Etter left-hand with conveyors and troughs. **STEEL CLEANERS:** three 5-cylinder, two 7-cylinder 50" and two 5-cylinder 70" Hardwicke-Etter inclines; two 4-cylinder 50" Continental inclines, 2-72" Impacts; one 6-cylinder 50" Cullett, one 3-cylinder 53" Mitchell and one 12-unit Lummus Thermo. **STEEL SEPARATORS:** 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 50" Continental and 48" Lummus. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L, Murray, Continental and Hardwicke-Etter press pumps, 60" and 66" Mitchell Super units, Mitchell, Hardwicke-Etter and Service Gin Company heaters, New Crow Seed-O-Meters, New flat and V-belt, heat resistant separator flighting, and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Two practically new, slightly used, 4-90 saw complete gins with buildings. One gin 4-90, 1957 Murray with bur machines, lint cleaner, drying and engine, ginned less than 4,000 bales. The other, 4-90, 1956 Hardwicke-Etter with bur machines, lint cleaning, drying and engine, ginned less than 10,000 bales. All acreage put in soil bank and these gins will not operate this year.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

**FOR SALE—GINS:** 5-90 '52 Model Murray; 5-90 Centennial; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with hot roll boxes, split ribs and mote sections; 15-80 Murray; 4-80 Lummus double moting; 4-80 Lummus down moting; 10-80 Continental Model C brush (also AB); 6-90 Gullett; 1-90 Lummus. **FEEDERS:** Super Mitchells in 60" and 66"; 5-80 Continental 4X; 10-80 Continental double X; 4-60 Continental double X. **LINT CLEANERS:** 1 Continental DFB; 2 Lummus combers; 6 Murray 1951 individuals; 6 Murray 1957 individual combing type; 10 Murray ABC Jets; 6 Lummus Jet BUR MACHINES: 2-10" Hardwicke-Etter; 1-14" Stacy. **CLEANERS:** 1-72" Continental Impact; 1 Lummus 48" horizontal; 1 Murray 6-cylinder horizontal. **DRIERS:** 1 Hardwicke-Etter tower drier with built-in aftercleaner; 2 Lummus 10' Thermos; 1 Lummus 16' Thermo; 2 Murray #18 Big Reels. **CONDENSERS:** 1-72" Murray downdraft; 2-72" Continental sidedraft; 1-60" Continental sidedraft; 1-48" Continental sidedraft; 1-60" Lummus downdraft; 1-72" Hardwicke-Etter sidedraft. **SEPARATORS:** 1-70" Hardwicke-Etter; 1-60" Lummus; 2-52" Continentals; 1-48" Lummus; 2-44" Stacy. **BURNERS:** From 3M to 3M. **TRAMPERS:** 1 Hardwicke-Etter long stroke. **PUMPS:** 2 Model 540 Continental; 1 Hardwicke-Etter. **FANS:** From 25" to 50". **CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS:** Two 5-80 Murray twin screw; one 5-80 Murray single screw.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

**FOR SALE**—Priced to Move—4-80 Murray gin at Boynton, Oklahoma. Machinery includes Super Mitchell, conveyor distributor, 10' steel bur machine, 24-shelf tower drier with 2M BTU heater and push and pull fans, two inclined cleaners (one steel), steel trumper and wood press. Electric power. Buildings not included.—Muskogee Cotton Oil Co., Box 1567, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**GINNER**—Excellent mechanic, experienced in erection and operation Lummus 99. Year-round foreign assignment; knowledge Spanish preferred. If you drink, don't apply.—Box A20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**WANTED**—Position as maintenance man for gins. Several years experience as operator, trouble shooter and manager over several gins. Good welder, good electrician, sober, reliable. Can furnish excellent references. Would consider good ginner's job.—Roy Douget, Route 4, Box 298, Ville Platte, La.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**SALES—Service—Repair—Installation**—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas, and San Juan, Texas, Phone ST 7-3931.

## COTTON GIN MOTORS FOR SALE

QTY	HP	RPM	VOLTS	MAKE	TYPE
1	200	870	440	Century	SR
1	200	870	2300	Westinghouse	CW
2	200	870	440	General Elec.	M
2	200	705	440	General Elec.	MT
1	200	514	2300	Westinghouse	CW
1	200	500	2200	Westinghouse	CW
1	150	870	2200	General Elec.	MT
1	150	705	440	General Elec.	M
1	150	705	2200	General Elec.	1M

Starters-Grids-Drum Controllers available. Motors to 300 h.p., all types in stock. Call our nearest plant.  
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**SEE US FOR PARTS** on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

**L-3460 LE ROI engine** for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash—no trades.

**LEWIS SCALE SERVICE**—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

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Our shop located in Vernon, Texas, is completely equipped to take care of your sheet metal needs. Large or small, night or day. Gin Pipe in lengths up to 19 feet. Hi-efficiency dust collectors, elbows, special fittings. We measure on the job. Deliver and install anywhere in a 150 mile radius of Vernon.

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Phone Night  
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**FOR SALE**—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, \$1,850; one fair condition, \$1,500; one L3000, V12, Le Roi, \$3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, \$1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, \$750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336, Night SH 4-7837.

**GINNERS MAGNET STAMPS**, Box 5794, Lubbock, Texas. The most widely used, most efficient and most economical of all customer name stamps.

## Rapeseed Crop Up

Sweden's 1961 rapeseed crop is expected to reach 132,000 short tons—more than twice the sharply reduced 1960 output of 60,590 tons, but still 10 percent below the 1955-59 average production.

## • Producers Announces Three Promotions

PRODUCERS COTTON OIL CO. has announced three promotions.

Jack Witz, purchasing agent-engineer, has been named corporate engineer and supervisor of purchasing.

George D. Helvey of the cotton department now is purchasing agent, and Robert Breen of the purchasing department has been promoted to assistant purchasing agent.

## Bur Distribution

### Payment Requests Accepted

Lubbock (Texas) County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office will accept applications beginning Oct. 2 for payments for distributing cotton burs on cropland under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Payment rate will remain at \$1 per ton, same as 1960, but the maximum payment a farmer can receive will be upped from \$100 per person per farm to \$200.

Most burs from the High Plains area cotton crop now are returned to fields for soil building.

## Cotton Yields Doubled

About 5,000 New Mexico cotton acres were treated this year for nematode control, says Dr. L. Vernon White, researcher at New Mexico Experiment Station, and yields have been doubled in some heavily infested fields.

## stocks hit low ebb

**C**OMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION cotton stocks have hit their lowest level since 1952. CCC reports that stocks acquired under farm price support programs total only about 1,475,000 bales.

A year ago, CCC had 4,580,000 bales.

## Sales Tax Resume

A resume of the new sales tax in Texas affecting ginner's purchases has been made available through Texas Cotton Ginners Association.

The resume has been mailed to all members of the Association in Newsletter Number 191, Sept. 15.

For a copy of the resume, write TCGA, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

## Swift, Skelley Form Firm

Swift & Co., has beefed up its chemical efforts by consolidating all industrial chemical operations into a single department.

In an effort to compete in the ammonia field, Swift and Skelly Oil Co., have consolidated efforts in a fifty-fifty partnership for a \$10 million ammonia and nitrogen products plant at Clinton, Iowa.

The two firms have formed Hawkeye Chemical Co. to build and operate the unit. The capacity will be 300 tons of ammonia per day.

George H. Hallenbeck, formerly in charge of Swift's soap and soap chemical operations, has been named to manage the new department.

## Pink Bollworm Precautions

### California To Take Steps

California has never been hit by the pink bollworm, but State officials are contemplating precautions against infestations from Arizona.

California Department of Agriculture has proposed a plowup by Feb. 1 and a minimum planting date of March 15. Regulations would apply to all cotton east of the "San Bernardino parallel," including all of Imperial, Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys but excluding San Joaquin Valley.

## Named to Southern Lab

Dr. Joe H. Cherry has received a post-doctoral resident research associateship in the Seed Protein Pioneering Research Laboratory at USDA's Southern Division in New Orleans. Cherry, who has a B.S. degree from the University of Tennessee, and M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, held the Wright fellowship in agronomy for 1960-61. He will work in collaboration with Dr. Aaron M. Altschul, chief research chemist of the Seed Protein Laboratory.

# AWAITING SHIPMENT...



These pictures represent a partial shipment of the WET INCLINED NOTE CLEANER AND BALE PRESS needed for Oklahoma, Arizona and California. Response to this new Gin Unit has been tremendous and is indicative of the need for a note cleaner such as the WET INCLINED NOTE CLEANER. Orders and inquiries have been received from many states of the cotton belt of the United States and including Guatemala, El Salvador, and Mexico.

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## Texas Ginners Association

# Bush, Price Called To Active Duty



FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the 49th Armored Division (TNG) had been called for active duty, Edward H. Bush, left, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association, and Tony Price, above, public relations director, TCGA, could be found at the Association office around the clock getting business lined up for the coming year. "Business as usual is what we want Association members to realize," Bush emphasized. "Association work will continue as in the past."

**T**EXAS COTTON GINNERS Association is one of many organizations across the Lone Star State affected by the 49th Armored Division's call to active duty.

Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, and Tony Price, public relations director, will report to Fort Polk, La., on Oct. 15.

Association president R. L. Massey, following a meeting of the executive committee, has announced that the office will continue to function under the direction of Jack Rohr, who has been with the Association for four years. Executive committee members and other Association officials in the Dallas area will spend extra time representing the Association's various interests, Massey adds. The office staff will be augmented with a full time secretary and other part time help to assist Rohr.

Bush reports that plans already are underway for the directors and allied industry meeting next January in Lubbock and the annual Association convention in Dallas, April 1-3. All Association publications, including the Southwest edition of the Ginners Red Book and the Cotton Ginners Journal and Yearbook, will be published on schedule.

Both Bush and Price have been with the 49th Division since it was organized 14 years ago. Bush is a major and Division Chemical Officer, and Price is an artillery captain.

Executive vice-president of the Texas Association since 1955, Bush is a member of the advisory committee, Cotton Research Committee of Texas; the Beltwide Cotton Quality Committee; the cotton ginning sub-committee, National Safety Council Committee on Accidents and Fire Prevention; and the American Society of Association Executives.

A native of Bryan, Texas, he holds an

agricultural engineering degree from Texas A&M College, and served as an officer during World War II. Prior to accepting his present post, Bush was cotton ginning specialist with Texas Extension Service.

In Dallas, Bush belongs to the Agricultural Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Masonic Lodge and the Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, the former Dorothy Blazek of Bryan, reside in Richardson. They have two children, Susan, a freshman at Texas Women's University in Denton, and Joe, a freshman at Richardson High School.

Price joined Texas Ginners Association as public relations director in October,

1959. His responsibilities, among others, include editing the Association's Cotton Ginners Journal and supervising the Association's safety program.

Price had 11 years experience with daily newspapers prior to his present position. In addition to newspaper work at Commerce and Sulphur Springs, Texas, he served as agricultural editor of The Paris (Texas) News. In August, 1959, he received the Associated Press Managing Editors citation for his coverage of a news story in Boswell, Okla.

Price and his wife, the former Paula O'Neil of Commerce, live in Irving, Texas, with their two children, Jimmy, 11, and Emily, 9.

## Special Meeting Results

# Granberry, Haughton To Serve Ginners

**C**LIFF GRANBERRY, owner, Allied Specialties Co., Dallas, was elected to the executive committee of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association at a special meeting held in Dallas Sept. 18.

Granberry replaces Bill Woerner, Mobil Oil Co., who resigned due to press of business.

In other action, the committee approved a resolution asking Richard Haughton, Sr., publisher, The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, to step in and assist during the time Edward H. Bush, president, will be gone to the Armed Forces.

Plans for the 1962 Texas Cotton Ginners Convention to be held in Dallas April 1-3 were discussed at length and a tentative program arranged.

Ray Senter, Association treasurer, Cotton Belt Gin Co., will again be in charge of Bingo and prizes, with the assistance of J. Carsey Manning, Stewart & Stevenson Services.

U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power and Light Co., will be in charge of food arrangements.

Dave McReynolds, interim secretary, will assist Haughton with the exhibit space sale.

Drawing for exhibit space has been set Jan. 6, 1962, 9 a.m. in the offices of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association. Vice-President Glen McCarty, Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, will preside.

Plans already approved and set up for the convention include a stage show and



dance, on Monday and Tuesday nights, respectively, April 2-3 to be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

In addition, the women's Bingo game,

and the style show will be held again this year at the Fair Grounds.

Other arrangements will be announced as plans finalize.



CLIFF GRANBERRY



RICHARD HAUGHTON, SR.

### Commercial Use Cited Continuous Oil Extraction

Two major refineries now are using the continuous coconut oil refining process, according to Podbielniak, Inc., Chicago-based division of Dresser Industries, Inc., engineers of the new process.

The two plants are located in Panama and California.

Industrias Panama Boston, SA, was the first to refine cocoanut oil by the Podbielniak process at the Panama plant. This facility turns out about 30,000 pounds of refined oil daily.

### ACCO Opens New Gins

Anderson Clayton's San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co. recently opened two new gins. The gins, at El Nido and Alamo, are under the managership of Andrew Daum and W. D. Christian, respectively.

■ ARTHUR L. PERRY, assistant treasurer, Hercules Powder Co. since 1946, has retired. A native of Gaithersburg, Md., Perry joined Hercules in 1942 as a corporation tax consultant and technical assistant in the treasurer's department.

### • Chemical Finishing Meeting Slated

BASIC RESEARCH on cotton finishes will take the spotlight Nov. 8-9 when the tenth annual Chemical Finishing Conference gets underway.

Sponsored by National Cotton Council, the conference will meet at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington. Conference chairman is Godfrey S. Rockefeller, president, National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, and also president, Cranston Print Works Co., New York.

Chairman of the opening session will be Dr. Guilianna Tesoro, assistant director of research, Central Research Laboratory, J. P. Stevens & Co., Garfield, N.J.

At this session, Dr. Emery Valko, Research Foundation, Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute, will discuss "Wet-only Wrinkle Recovery by High Temperature Cure." Following his talk, Dr. Robert A. Gill, Research Laboratories, Rohm & Hass Co., Philadelphia, will report on "Effect of Humidity on Crease Recovery of Modified Cottons."

This session also will include "Chemical Bonding of Wrinkle Resistant Finishes in Cotton," by S. James O'Brien, Textile Chemical Research, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N.J.

Chairman of the afternoon session on Nov. 8 will be Henry Tovey, Technical Section, National Cotton Council, Washington. "All-Cotton Stretch and Bulked Yarn and Fabrics," will be discussed by Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, USDA, New Orleans.

Fisher will be followed by John F. Krasny, Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, discussing "Fabric Construction for Wash-and-Wear Cottons." Dr. S. P. Hersh, research department, Union Carbide Chemicals Co., South Charleston, W. Va., will conclude the session with a paper on "Effects of Tension in Wash-Wear Finishing of Cotton."

The final session on Nov. 9 will be chaired by Allan J. McQuade, Chief, Textile Functional Finishes Branch, Quartermaster Research and Engineering Command, Natick, Mass. Wilson Reeves, chief, Cotton Finishes Laboratory, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, will discuss "Acid Hydrolysis of N-Methylol Finishes."

"Prevention of Bleach-Induced Yellowing of APO-Finished Cotton," will be discussed by Dr. R. B. LeBlanc, Organic Process Development Laboratory, The Dow Chemical Co., Freeport, Texas.

William H. Petersen, Chemical Division, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., will describe "Oil and Water Repellent Fluorochemical Finishes for Cotton."



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### GSA To Sell Castor Oil

Plans have been announced for the disposition of some 155,676,000 pounds of castor oil now in government stocks by the General Services Administration.

The stockpile is in excess of that required for emergency uses, says GSA, in submitting plans to Congress.

The GSA says it plans to offer the oil over a period of five years in order to protect producers, processors and consumers from serious market calamity.

World castor oil production is about 500,000,000 pounds per year. U.S. consumption runs about one-fourth this total.

## Harvesting Effects on High Plains Cotton

A research report entitled "The Effects of Different Harvesting Methods on Fiber Quality and Spinning Performance of High Plains Cotton" has been released by the Textile Research Laboratories at Texas Tech College, Lubbock, according to Bill Crumley, associate director, Textile Research Laboratory.

Study objectives of the report include ways to find the most economical way to harvest High Plains cotton during the 1960-61 season; and to determine what effects various harvesting methods had on fiber qualities and spinning performances of these cottons.

The report is based on studies conducted cooperatively by Lockett Enterprises, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M College System and Texas Tech College.

Edwin Foster, research principal, Textile Research Laboratories, Lubbock, is the author.

Copies of the report are available by writing Texas Research Laboratories, Tech Station, Box 4150, Lubbock.



### Mitchell Co. Honored

DON MITCHELL, sitting right, representing the John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas, receives a plaque on behalf of his company for the organization's effort in the current Dallas United Fund campaign. Mitchell Co. employees were the first in the area to contribute 100 percent to the 1962 UF Drive. Others in the photo include Erik Jonsson, left front, James Bond, standing left, and Judge Phillip B. Gilliam, guest speaker at the UF Kick-off Banquet.

## For Cotton

# The Fight Is On

"COTTON WILL FACE A FIGHT for existence when the New Frontier's farm program is presented to Congress in 1962. At stake, too, will be the economic future of the South."

This is the warning voiced by Gerald L. Dearing, Memphis Commercial Appeal farm editor, in his Sept. 24 column.

Dearing continues:

"There will be another Omnibus Farm Bill which will attempt to put all commodities into the same pattern of contrived and controlled shortages, enforced high prices and limited acreages."

"Even with the compensatory payment programs that have been advanced, with payments limited to the 10 to 15 acre producer, the industry cannot exist. Yet it is argued in the Department of Agriculture that when 75 percent of the farmers, who produce only 20 percent of the cotton, have been granted high supports, the rest of the industry can shift for itself."

"To what does the efficient farmer turn when acreage is cut, price supports are reduced for him, but not for the inefficient?"

"There was a time when he could have turned to feed grains, to wheat or corn. But these have been put under tight production controls, and, without an acreage history, the cotton grower could not move to these crops."

"Soybeans have been a usual choice for acreage diverted from cotton, but soy-

beans may be under acreage allotments by next year if the induced large crop this season cannot be disposed of."

"This leaves the South with little to change to except, perhaps, cattle. And any heavy shift in this direction will bring complications."

"This outlook for cotton under the proposals of the Department of Agriculture, which even now is contemplating an acreage reduction for next year, makes it most imperative that the efforts to reduce acreage be prevented and that a policy of expanding production be achieved."

"It was reported at the Department of Agriculture last week that it was being urged that the 1962 acreage be set at a level to produce the estimated offtake."

"But the Department does not contemplate any allowance for underplantings, which have been increasing year by year. Its figure would be about 16,600,000 acres, which if all were planted, would produce the needed cotton on the basis of average yields. But there is no assurance that all will be planted, and history indicates that it will not."

"If the Department cuts back production as it is planning; if it has its way in legislation in 1961, there will be no cotton industry by 1965, except for the federal maintained 15-acre producers."

"And that is the way the Department theorists want it."

## • Annual Furniture Design Contest Underway

THE FURNITURE DESIGN AWARDS contest, sponsored by National Cotton Council and National Cotton Batting Institute, not only has increased cotton's use in the upholstered furniture market, but has become a proving ground for design ideas.

Two cotton upholstered pieces designed by past contestants already are being produced commercially, and another is in the planning stage.

Entries for this year's contest — the fourth annual competition — must be postmarked no later than Nov. 15. Winners will be announced at the Chicago Furniture Market in January, with the four top designers receiving cash awards of \$1,000 each. The contest is open to all student and professional designers.

## For Cottonseed Oil

### USDA Alters Sales Policy

USDA will sell any cottonseed oil acquired under the 1961 price support program at market prices or at 105 percent of average monthly cost of acquisition, whichever is higher, from now through Sept. 30, 1962.

Previous policy was to sell the oil at about 11 cents a pound for crude oil and 12.48 cents a pound for refined oil.

## Forecasting Service Now in Mid-South

The Weather Bureau now is broadcasting special farm weather forecasts throughout the Mid-South.

This is an extension of the pilot project which has been operating in the Mississippi Delta since October, 1958. Areas included are Southern and Eastern Arkansas, West Tennessee, Southeast Missouri and Northeast Mississippi.

By next Spring, the Weather Bureau plans to begin the special service in farm areas in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley, Southwest Georgia, Southeast Alabama, Central Northwest Florida, Western Lower Michigan, Northeast West Virginia, Western and Central Maryland, South Central Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia and areas of New Jersey, Oregon and Idaho.

Frequent weather reports are transmitted to local radio and television stations, newspapers and other media over special teletype networks.

Reports advise farmers of the best weather times to plant, spray, defoliate, poison and harvest.

■ GEORGE B. WOLF, JR., cotton merchant and owner of Wolfe Cotton Co., Greenwood, Miss., died at his home Sept. 14, following a short illness. He was 54.

## Southern Cotton Oil

### Three Changes Made In Personnel

Three personnel changes have been announced in the engineering departments of Southern Cotton Oil Division of Hunt Foods and Industries, according to F. L. Morgan, vice-president.

Walton Smith has been appointed chief engineer, Southern Cotton Oil Division, with headquarters in New Orleans.

B. L. Shaw, formerly at Greenville, will move to New Orleans to assume the position of engineer, replacing Smith.

R. R. Castillow, Little Rock, will take the position of district engineer for Valley and Texas mills. His headquarters will remain in Little Rock.

The changes were effective Sept. 20.

### Nigeria Has Record Crop

Nigeria's 1960-61 cotton crop, now estimated at 240,000 bales, soared 55 percent over the 1959-60 output and 47 percent over annual average production for the past five years. The record crop is attributed mainly to favorable weather.

Nigerian cotton shipments reached 74,000 bales, August-March of the 1960-61 season, compared to 72,000 bales the comparable period the previous season. Full season shipments are expected to be 15 to 20 percent above the 147,000 bales exported in 1959-60. The United Kingdom buys most of Nigeria's cotton exports.

Domestic consumption for the season just ended totaled 30,000 bales against 25,000 bales a year earlier.



### Cotton Ginnings To Sept. 16

The following table shows the number of bales of cotton, from the crop of 1961, ginned through Sept. 15, by States, with comparable figures for the corresponding periods in 1960 and in 1959.

(Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1961	1960	1959
United States	1,113,377	1,918,143	2,213,932
Alabama	41,939	295,496	181,779
Arizona	27,093	30,894	30,901
Arkansas	12,816	96,025	149,627
California	9,622	14,393	33,532
Florida	3,891	6,498	2,947
Georgia	85,655	217,866	226,319
Louisiana	10,650	60,714	67,419
Mississippi	21,773	187,151	194,505
Missouri	1,164	23,021	55,882
New Mexico	371	440	3,026
North Carolina	8,886	19,543	27,135
Oklahoma	4,710	7,308	12,239
South Carolina	47,929	129,281	147,947
Tennessee	1,835	28,880	44,036
Texas	836,128	890,390	1,032,896
All other States	15	243	682

The 1961 figures include estimates made for cotton gins reporting too late for use in this report and are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginneries being transmitted by mail. The revised total for cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 685,932 bales.

The U.S. total for 1961 includes 227,680 bales of the crop of 1961 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1960-61, compared with 139,779 for 1960 and 150,472 for 1959. Also included are no bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1961, compared with 11 for 1960 and 116 for 1959.

Cotton consumed during August, 1961, amounted to 690,188 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on August 26, 1961, was 1,810,722 bales, and in public storage and in compresses 4,288,609 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,270,000. Imports during July, 1961, were 864 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 306,444 bales.

### Clemson's Extension Cotton Program Praised

Clemson's Extension cotton program has received a complimentary nod from a Department of Agriculture official in Washington.

E. B. Winner, director of information programs for the Federal Extension Service, in his nationally circulated "The Editor's Letter," said:

"A steady stream of useful and attractively packaged information has been going to cotton growers in the Palmetto State."

"Six leaflets published this year by the Clemson Extension Service have been forwarded to all states from Washington.

"The Clemson program was influential in securing the planting by South Carolina cotton growers of the greatest percentage of allotted acreage compared with other states, except Louisiana."

### Cotton Wives To Stage Show

Fresno Cotton Wives Auxiliary will present a "Bags to Riches" all-cotton style show on Cotton Industry Day, Oct. 7, at the Fresno District Fair.

### Missouri Tour Set

Latest developments in the University of Missouri's cotton variety improvement program will be viewed by the public on Oct. 3 and 4.

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# Can Cotton Afford The Loss?

*U.S. exported cotton costs an added seventy-eight cents per bale due to shortcomings in packaging and surface conditions.*

**S**EVENTY-EIGHT CENTS per bale. That's the extra cost of exported U.S. cotton due to deficiencies in the bale package and surface conditions. This is one of the many reasons why we must continue to improve U.S. export bales. Highlights of the U.S. export bale package situation and recommendations for improvements are pointed out in USDA's "Supplement to the American Cotton Bale Package and Our Foreign Markets." The bulletin stresses some rules of thumb: keep bale heads covered by using an adequate length of bagging and tucking the ends under the outer bands each time the bale is pressed; patch both sides of all bales sampled three or more times prior to high-density compression; review each operation and take additional precautions in sampling, handling, storing and transporting U.S. bales to prevent surface contamination and damage; and attempt to improve the method of sampling U.S. cotton in foreign ports.

Other aspects of the U.S. cotton bale package in foreign markets, as outlined in the bulletin by Maurice R. Cooper, agricultural economist, Marketing Economist Division, Economic Research Service, USDA, and Herschel McRae, head, educational services, National Cotton Council, are:

As pointed out previously, extra cost of exported U.S. cotton due to deficiencies

in the bale package and surface conditions totals about 78 cents per bale. There are other important effects which cannot be measured, such as effect on foreign spinners' processing efficiencies and product qualities and effect of surface contaminants not removed in pre-process cleaning. Extra cost, however, remains the prime consideration. Because of lower consumer purchasing power abroad and greater competition confronting U.S. cotton, any extra costs to foreign spinners would have a greater effect on American cotton than an equal cost increase to domestic spinners.

## Insurance Claims

Damage claims attributed to surface conditions were paid on 12 percent of all U.S. export bales insured by three major domestic insurance companies in 1957-58. The percentage for each major export market ranged from two percent in England to 25 percent in India and 58 percent in Japan. "Country damage"—a broad, inclusive term—accounted for 69 percent of total claim costs and "carbon black" for 13 percent.

Claim costs on all U.S. exported cotton in 1957-58 averaged \$1.76 per "claim bale" and 21 cents per bale insured.

Tucking the covers on bale heads under the end bands had no significant effect on compressing efficiency and gave a

higher proportion of good covering than bales where the heads were sewed. Bales with the heads sewed accounted for nearly three-fourths of the marked increase in proportions of bale heads contaminated while being shipped to foreign ports.

Using patches greatly reduced the number of exposed sample holes, improved bale appearance, and reduced opportunity for pilferage and surface contamination. About 96 percent of the unpatched sides checked had one or more exposed sample holes, compared with 40 percent for the sides with patches.

Checks at foreign ports and mill warehouses indicated that the proportion of bale heads of foreign-grown cottons which were 75 to 100 percent covered was three-fifths greater than for U.S. bales. The percentage of sides with one or more exposed sample holes was about a third greater for American bales than other growths.

## Port Practices

For the most part, port practices and operations do not appear to affect the bale package more than a comparable amount of handling at other locations, nor do they affect U.S. bales appreciably more than other growths. The exceptions are that, at most foreign ports visited, one or two bands are removed from U.S. bales before samples are drawn, and a higher percentage of U.S. bales than of some other growths are sampled.

Claims and serious complaints about the bale package and surface conditions were made by cooperating dealers on 24 percent of all U.S. bales and 21 percent of other bales handled by these dealers in 1957-58. Eight percent of the dealers were willing to pay a premium ranging up to one percent for special shipment of U.S. bales highly uniform in shape and completely covered with good bagging.

Better and more closely woven bagging, more completely covered heads and sides, and clearer markings were frequent suggestions of overseas dealers and controllers for improving the U.S. bale.

Seventy-six percent of the mills contacted did at least some surface cleaning of U.S. bales, compared with 63 percent for other growths; and a much larger proportion picked varying amounts of both U.S. and other cotton from the bagging after it was removed. Estimated cost of these two operations in cooperating mills, including loss in value of cotton involved, was about 30 cents per U.S. bale cleaned and 22 cents per U.S. bale consumed. Corresponding estimates for foreign cotton are 17 and 11 cents. It is highly significant, especially for mills where these costs are highest, that some foreign growths and all manmade fibers involve little or no such costs.

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ROLL-OUT FRONT

- LIGHT WEIGHT  
AND BALANCED  
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**C**ombination of these features (many of them exclusive) provides "TOTAL PERFORMANCE" for Greater Capacity, More Dependability, and Outstanding Ginning Results

You save money on equipment investment and make money on greater capacity with the Gordin Unit System. Here are some of the pay-off features that make Gordin the greatest buy in the industry today. There are 344 teeth per saw — a total of 48,160 teeth on the saw cylinder (140 x 16" model) for 6 to 8 bales per hour. One 75 x 16" Gordin Unit System will replace several conventional gins. The patented Tag-Free Ginning Rib materially reduces rib fires and tags. An "Air-Wash" System is as effective as some lint cleaners in the removal of dust, leaf and fine trash. Huller Rib and large

Huller front perform like an expensive stick machine.

The Gordin Unit System is recognized as the first "operator's" gin. It is simple to operate, maintain and repair. Gordin Unit System can be installed in your plant with a minimum of change to existing equipment.

You can gin successfully only when you maintain peak efficiency throughout your plant with maximum performance from all machinery. If you are in the market for increased capacity, increased customers, increased profits investigate the Gordin Unit System.

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With an exterior of perforated metal, the all-steel, 28" diameter drum provides maximum *open* area for exposure to cotton. This drum revolves within an all-steel, sealed section, insuring minimum air loss and maximum suction.

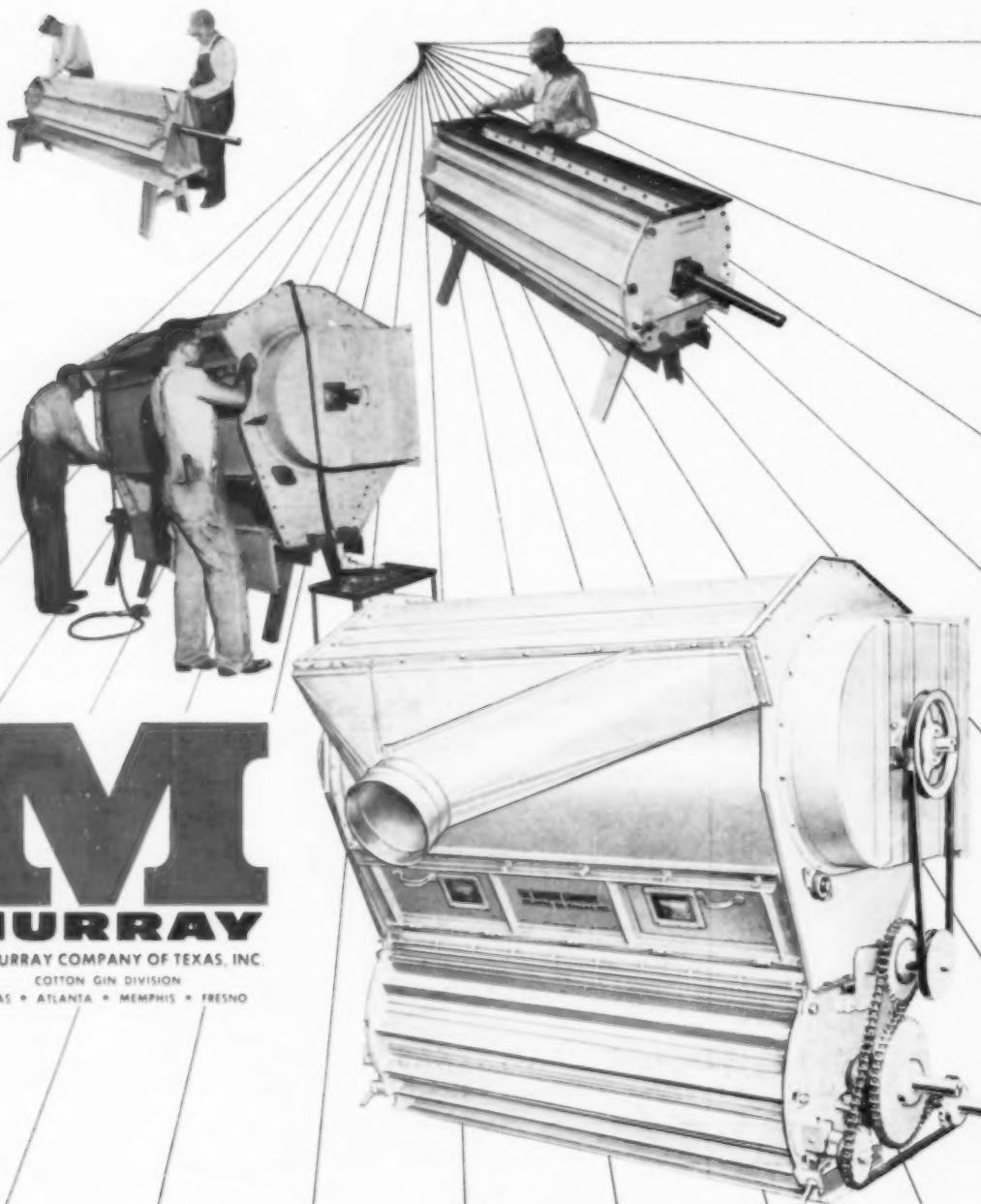
The separator manifold is constructed so that air is drawn out both ends of the drum, providing *even* distribution of cotton to the vacuum. The separator air box is designed with three outlets, whereby a suction pipe can be directly connected to any one of the three outlets.

The vacuum housing is sturdy and durable, with accurately machined scrolls. The complete front scroll hinges for easy access to the interior. A countershaft is mounted on the vacuum for

better positioning of drives. The vacuum wheel is an eight-blade type with cast iron spiders. Quality heat-resistant flashing provides an effective seal.

Separators are equipped with roller chain and sprockets, Vee-belts and sheaves, and permanently sealed bearings. All shafts are turned, ground and polished. These separators are run continuously for a three-hour "breaking-in period" prior to shipment.

Separators are but one of the many outstanding machines with **SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE** and **ASSEMBLY** by Murray. For the finest quality available in gin equipment, let one of our representatives show you more about time-proven Murray machinery.



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